Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO 161 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers	Tons	
11th August ..	Devanha ..	8,092	
11th	Kashgar† ..	8.840	Extra
11th	Manora† ..	7,883	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
18th	Nellore ..	6,853	
23rd	Soudan* ..	6,696	
30th	Nankin ..	6,853	

† Not calling at Marseilles.

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single ..	816	756	606	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August ..	Duncra ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
11th Aug. ..	Bankura ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf s.a. m.
12th " ..	Karapara ..	E. and c. Africa
14th " ..	Linga ..	Karcah Direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3175	30th July	9th Aug
Tentai Maru	T. Horiuchi	3116	4th Aug.	10th Aug
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Yakai Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2786	15th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Shinyo Maru		9458	18th Aug.	29th Aug.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kaoki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Suwa Maru	K. Tsuji ..	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	.. ..	20th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	.. ..	20th August	31st "	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).
For Freight, apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Baz ar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below, Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/- ..... } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 2,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai.
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabura-cho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS IN INDIA and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve	Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE, LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
Paid-up Capital £3,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,800,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
Incorporated in England
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £116,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAIN
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAAL
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO.
BANKERS,
103, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... (30-7-19) Rs. 37,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 37,50,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

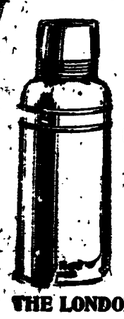
Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

ICY-HOT



BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers, Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

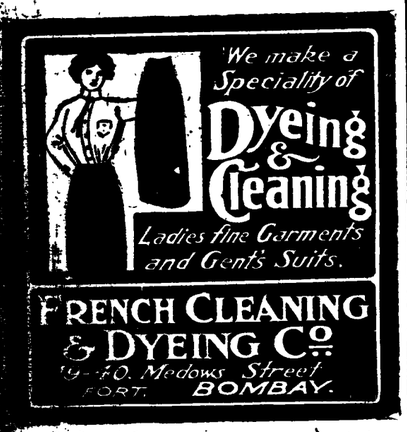
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

'FREE! FREE!!
INFLUENZA IS CURED IN ONE DAY.
Treatise on Influenza is sent free.
Medicine for Influenza—It cures Influenza in a very short time—Millions are saved. Highly spoken of all the world over. Price Rs. 2-8—Small phials Re. 1-4. Postage As. 10
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

STOCKISTS OF
PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.
H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.
PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
C.B. 759.

UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS for str ng bright light for Kerosene
Wall, Table or Hanging Lamps.
Special quotations to Wholesale Merchants, send an anna stamp for illustrated catalogue.
DAVDA & Co.,
Patent Chimney Manufacturers,
MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY No. 3.
C B. 782.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY



FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
9-10, Meadows Street, FORT. BOMBAY.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give **SATISFACTION** to the **USERS**

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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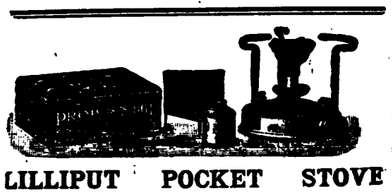

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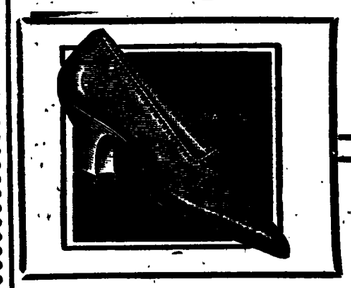

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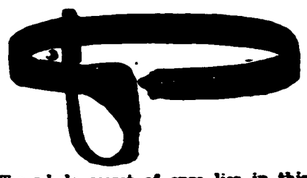

The whole secret of cure lies in this, that the protruding sac shall be pushed back and up-lifted to its proper position by gentle and soft pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal up. Nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first are provided! and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

The depression has moved from Calcutta to Hazaribagh and has caused moderate rainfall to south of its track. There has been an increase of rainfall in the Peninsula and Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula and local in Lower Burma, Bihar east and north Punjab, north west Frontier Province, and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, west of United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Moulmein one and half, Kyakpyu three, Bhamo a half, Dibrugarh two, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong three, Darjeeling two, Burdwan one and half, False Point three Cuttack two, Sambalpur, Chaibassa one and half Ranchi five, Hazaribagh two, Daltonganj three, Benares, Cawnpore one and half, Allahabad one, Mussooree three, Chakrata one and half, Rawalpindi, Murree four, Simla one, Sialkot a half, Cherat three quarters, Sutna two, Jubbulpore, Pendra three, Nagpur one and half, Seoni a quarter, Marmagoa one and half, Belgaum and Gulbarga a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Nellore, Captain F. S. Murray, arrived here from London, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon, rain near land

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 7th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.718 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 ,,
Dew Point	75.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9 ,,
Minimum do.	78.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	281 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13 Inches
Total fall during month	1.65 ,,
Do. do. year	49.60 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m:	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	8	m 9 35	25 7	8	m 2 15	18 1
		8 52a	24 4		8 24a	20 8
Sat.	9	m 10 13	26 6	9	m 3 8	17 6
		9 40a	25 1		4 0a	19 9
Sun.	10	m 10 48	27 4	10	m 3 53	16 9
		10 34a	26 0		4 48a	18 10
Mon.	11	m 11 21	28 0	11	m 4 35	16 2
		11 18a	26 9		5 23a	18 0
Tues.	12	m 11 53	28 6	12	m 5 15	15 9
					5 56a	17 2
Wed.	13	m 0 0	27 5	13	m 5 54	16 7
		0 26a	28 10		6 28a	16 6
Thur.	14	m 0 41	27 10	14	m 6 32	15 10
		1 8a	28 10		7 2a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug	8 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 17m.	Sunset 7h. 11m.
,,	9 (Saturday	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,,	10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,,	11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 13m.
,,	12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m.
,,	13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 8m.
,,	14 (Thursday	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d. 1h.	41-5m. a.m
Full Moon	11d. 11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d. 9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d. 9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 4.20 in. of rain and Ambala 0.10 in. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab. In the west Punjab, the sky is heavily clouded, humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average, the deficiency being as much as 15 degs. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east of the division and local rain in the west. Agra reports 0.12in., Cawnpore 1.54 in., and Allahabad 0.97 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu has had a light shower. The sky remains clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad has had 0.10 in. of rain and Indore 0.11 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has risen, but is still slightly below normal at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in Berar; Jubbulpore reports 2.59 in., Hoshangabad 0.25 in., Khandwa 0.12 in., Nagpur 1.69 in., Chanda 0.76 in. and Raipur 0.51 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north and east of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, but in the north it has been light: Bombay has had 0.17 in., Ratnagiri 0.24 in., Mormugao 1.41 in. and Karwar 1.01 in. Skies are overcast generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.39 in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.10 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the head of the Bay is approaching the north of the Central Provinces and the monsoon continues active there and in the east of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and in the Central Provinces excepting Berar, and local in the United Provinces, the submontane Punjab, Central India West and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in north Hyderabad, Gujarat and south Rajputana. The heaviest fall to-day is 4.20 in. at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana and the west Punjab.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the west of the United and the Central Provinces and in the north Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th August 1919:—

The storm which was at the head of the Bay yesterday, has moved northwards and is now shown over Deltaic Bengal with its centre near Calcutta. It is giving heavy rain locally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east Punjab, Gujarat, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kaukpyu one and a half inches; Akyab five; Cherrapunji one; Shillong, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong five; Calcutta seven; Saugor Island three; Balasore three; False Point six; Cuttack one and a half; Sambalpur three; Hazaribagh, Sandheads one and a half; Naya Dumka three; Gorakpur a quarter; Benares three-quarters; Dehra Dun three; Sutna seven; Pachmarhi, Jagdalpur one; Caddalore a half; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 8th OF AUG 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total. 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	96.	84.	63	..	..	..
Do (7th)	95.	84.	90	..	0	0
Jask	95.	83.	90	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	89.	84.	82	..	0	—0.16
Do. (7th)	90.	84.	80	0	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.	88.	79	..	6.12	+2.79
Rawalpindi	79.	72.	96	4.20	24.59	+12.61
Lahore	93.	77.	80	0.02	13.12	+4.69
Hissar	95.	80.	72	..	3.52	—3.10
Ambala	91.	78.	85	0.10	16.15	+2.99
Delhi	90.	77.	84	0 09	5.32	—7.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.	79.	80	0.12	11.94	—1.85
Mainpuri	90.	78.	85	..	12.55	+0.24
Jhansi	88.	78.	89	..	29.85	+10.46
Cawnpore	83.	77.	96	1.57	14.87	—1.35
Allahabad	90.	78.	87	0.97	20.28	+1.16
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	105.	83.	68	..	0.20	—1.43
Karachi	86.	79.	87	..	1.75	—2.75
Ajmer	81.	75.	79	..	8.71	—2.20
Jaipur	86.	75.	78	..	11.52	—0.36
Kotah	89.	79.	75	..	12.53	—1.90
Mount Abu	68.	63.	97	0.11	40.70	+12.96
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.	75.	84	0.05	5.33	—4.22
Dwarka	84.	78.	85	..	5.50	—4.99
Veraval	80.	79.	89	0.01	7.52	—4.95
Rajkot	84.	77.	82	..	19.40	+2.08
Bhavnagar Para	90.	79.	73	..	6.23	—6.68
Surat	88.	77.	90	0.07	28.99	—0.72
Ahmedabad	86.	77.	89	0.10	17.00	—2.03
Deesa	88.	74.	89	0.03	23.97	+13.17
Neemuch	85.	73.	79	0.04	36.07	+1.20
Indore	80.	72.	85	0.11	28.43	+10.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	75.	73.	93	2.59	35.73	+4.80
Saugor	79.	73.	94	0.02	33.05	—1.84
Hoshangabad	84.	73.	94	0.25	30.31	+3.97
Khandwa	83.	73.	84	0.12	15.19	—0.44
Akola	86.	73.	91	0.07	18.95	+1.81
Amraoti	84.	73.	89	0.03	13.11	—4.44
Nagpur	86.	74.	89	1.69	32.98	+8.70
Chanda	85.	75.	86	0.76	24.89	—2.82
Raipur	78.	75.	94	0.51	42.90	+16.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.	78.	85	0.17	49.55	+1.79
Ratnagiri	81.	76.	91	0.24	60.07	—0.08
Mormugoa	84.	7	94	1.41	64.84	—2.26
Karwar	83.	75.	86	1.01	80.34	—3.15
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.	73.	74	..	10.06	—0.25
Ahmednagar	82.	70.	77	..	8.95	—0.58
Poona	78.	70.	85	0.03	9.23	—4.40
Sholapur	87.	72.	79	..	11.01	+1.28
Bijapur	88.	70.	80	..	4.98	—1.20
Belgaum	79.	67.	92	0.39	22.40	—3.69
Aurangabad	80.	0.	91	0.10	10.05	—3.58
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.	75.	69	..	14.55	—4.03
Hyderabad	86.	73.	73	..	14.94	+2.39
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.	74.	87	0.17	64.30	—17.00
Calicut	82.	74.	95	0.31	60.33	—10.63
Cochin	83.	73.	85	0.13	58.38	+2.27
Colombo	84.	74.	95	0.40	9.96	—3.96
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.	81.	67	..	12.85	+0.72
Bellary	90.	75.	65	..	2.23	—1.85
Cuddapah	94.	80.	66	..	14.17	+5.97
Madras	96.	80.	62	..	9.03	+2.06
Bangalore	80.	65.	85	..	8.38	+0.24
Coimbatore	86.	71.	61	..	2.71	—0.78
Trichinopoly	98.	77.	66	..	5.78	+2.49
Negapatam	94.	78.	85	..	5.07	+1.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th August, 1919, was 29.901 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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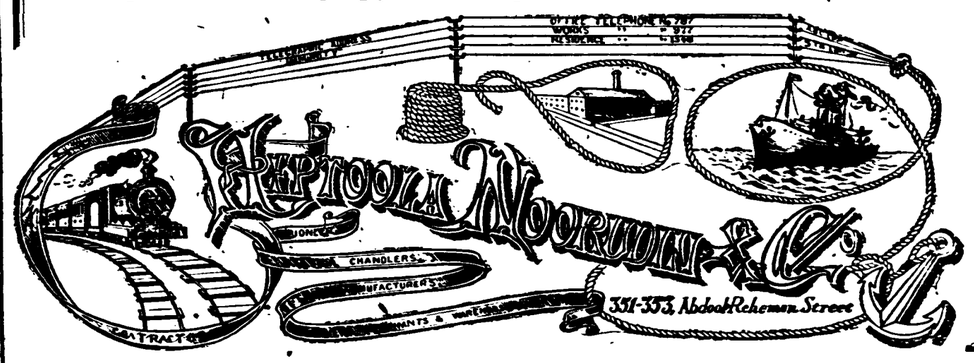

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B. K. BOSE, B.A.,
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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W. FISHER,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.
Nasik, 2nd August, 1919. 3809

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MONDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday, the Society's premises will not be open for business on that date. 3788

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THE following EVENING COURSE will this term be delivered for the benefit of those engaged in business during the day.
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This course is given for the first time.
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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half-year ending 31st March, 1920, for the following will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m., (S. T.) on the dates specified:—
PARTICULAR OF TENDER.
Supplying Labour for slinging and unslinging Hammocks. Date of Opening Tenders 28th August, 1919.
Supplying articles of Provision and Hospital necessaries. Date of Opening Tenders 28th August, 1919.
Supplying Miscellaneous Marine Stores. Dated of Opening Tenders 1st September, 1919.
All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post. The quotations must be entered in words as well as in figures.
For particulars see Notice No. 6064, dated 1st August, 1919 in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th August, 1919, or apply to the undersigned
(Sd.) B. H. JONES,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine,
3683

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—
The timings are as under:—

		H. M.
Delhi	Dep.	8 50
Muttra Junction	,,	11 12
Bayana	,,	12 33
Kotah Junction	,,	16 43
Rutlam	,,	21 14
Baroda	,,	1 42
Bombay	Arr.	9 50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 10-50, instead of 9-50 until further.
E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3818

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I, the undersigned hereby announce that Mr. MAGANLAL BHAGWANDAS MUGUMDAR, who was admitted as a partner in my firm of N. Y. Sham and Co., has retired from my partnership from the 6th of June, 1919, and since then he has no concern in any way with my said firm.
NAKRABHAI JUTHABHAI.
3821

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Portland Cement in accordance with British standard specification will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 20th day of August, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
3856

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of waste paper from Municipal Departments from time to time up to the 29th February, 1920. The rate should be quoted per cwt.
The tenders (superscribed "Waste paper") should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant by 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1919.
(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 8th August, 1919.
3868

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts up to 30th June, 1919.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profit.
3. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
4. To sanction a Bonus to the Company's Employees.
5. To sanction a Compassionate Allowance to the widow of a manager.
6. To elect a Director in place of one, retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
7. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of August, 1919, to the 20th day of August, 1919, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th August, 1919.
3858

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1919, for the supply of 1,000 (one thousand) brass of road metal, 2½in. size, subject to the following conditions:—
(1) That the tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or in Government Securities. If the deposit be made in Government Securities, the usual additional deposit should be made to cover depreciation.
(2) That the successful tenderer shall sign a regular contract for the supply or, in default, shall forfeit the above deposit.
(3) That the supply should be completed by the 30th September, 1919.
(4) That the metal shall confirm strictly to the specification which can be seen in the Executive Engineer's Office.
(5) That the tenders sealed shall be delivered in the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, at the abovementioned time.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
3869

WANTED.

CANDIDATES to fill over 20 vacancies of CLERKS in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Initial pay Rs. 50-4-70 with future higher prospects. Only those who are educationally qualified to join Government service in accordance with the rules prescribed by Government need apply. Those possessing a knowledge of typewriting in addition will be preferred.
Intending applicants should apply at once to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, stating their age, caste, educational qualifications, present occupation, etc., etc., and forward copies of their certificates and testimonials, if any, as also a specimen of their handwriting. 3844

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1919. 3698

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yds.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3666

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

IT has been decided to continue the Coal Special Indent System as far as Collieries located on the E. I. Railway in the Jherria, Raneegunge and Giridih Jaipekis and Collieries located on the B. N. Railway in the Jherria, Bokharo-Jherria, Radhanagar and Chowrassie Coalfields are concerned.
On and from the 15th August, 1919, therefore, wagons will only be allotted to these Collieries against duly authorised Coal Special Indents. Arrangements are being made for the necessary Certifying Authorities and further communication in this connection will issue in due course. In the meantime existing Coal Special Indents will be acted upon. In cases where Special Supplies authorised against Coal Special Indents have been completed they will, where necessary be revised or fresh Special Indents will be passed by this office for short periods on application. All such applications should be made to the undersigned and should quote the number of the Special Indent in question and reference to the Railway Coal Manager's letter authorising the original Special Supply.
P. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
4th August, 1919. 3838

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SORABJI DADABHOY BAXTER and SHAVAKSHAW DADABHOY BAXTER, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. HAJI ABU BACKER HAJI ADAT KHATRI and ISMAIL HAJI ADAT KHATRI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the bungalow outhouses and other structures and cocoanuts and other trees thereon commonly called Parawarah situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, now known as Cadell Road in Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Lord Revenue under Old No. 2958 New No. 3928 Old Survey No. B 213 and New Survey No. 1535 and bounded on or towards the East by a public lane on or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road now known as Cadell Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ramkrishna Manecklji, and on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of the Scottish Orphanage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4756 and Street No. 87, Mahim Bazar Road and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 4th day of August, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3727

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1383 of 1919.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 10th day of June, 1919.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 3, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
SOMABHAI HIRACHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Share brokers at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs
versus
SEVARAM MOTIRAM, a Share broker, at present residing at Ramgnad, in Rajputana ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.
WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the above-named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—
The plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 8,542-4-0 as per account annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 2nd day of September, 1919, at quarter past eleven o'clock, Standard Time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Vakil) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esquire, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of June, 1919.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
for Prothonotary.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sealed K. A. BHOJWANI.
The 17th day of June, 1919.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Certified to be a true copy.
N. C. DALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney. 3850

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ISUFALLI GULAMHUSEIN BANDUKWALLA, MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALI RAJKOTVALA, JIWAJI KHANBHAI and KARIM JI HASANALI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of partly newly assessed and partly Sanadi land, situate at Mutton Street also known as Gulam Mahomed Shaikh Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts and registered New Survey Nos. 2/4372 and 4372 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Ismail Jiwanji on the West by the property of Hasanalli Adamji, on the North by the said Mutton Street and on the South by a Sweepers' passage and which premises are assessed under C Ward Nos. 7150 and 7151, Street 82 and 92.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3849

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDOOL HOOSEIN MAHOMEDALLY CHHERRAWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the message or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Purbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,822 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4501-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418 and 419 and New Survey No. 1772, and bounded on the East by the remaining property of the Vendor, on the West by the Purbhadevi Road, on the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirathibai, widows of Bhai Ramchandra, and on the South by a public passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3) and 2757 (4) and Street Nos. 222 222A, 222B and 222C, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3867

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PREMSHANKER NARBEYSHANKER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest or in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the meassuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 695, New No. 5887, Old Survey No. 165 and New Survey No. 8510 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the public passage on the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on the North by the house of Keshavji Damodar and on the South by the house of Dayabhai Tapidas and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 2155 and Street Nos. 297-299.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purshaser's Attorneys.
3819

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

PETITION for letters of administration of the property and credits of MEGLA DIWAL, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a fisherman by profession, residing at Worlee Koliwada, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

BHAWANIBAI, wife of Shravan Lakree, one of the daughters of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Worlee, Koliwada, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

K. C. BHOJWANI,

The 21st day of July, 1919.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3842

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, LILADHAR VERSEY SHAH, free from all incumbrances.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, easements incumbrance, possession, trust, succession, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and the said property will be transferred in the name of the purchaser or his nominees in the records of the Bombay Municipality and Collector of land Revenue without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void and to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (154) one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, New No. A/3226, Old Survey No. 607, New Survey No. 3A/7959 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 230 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East, partly by the property of Bapuji Budaji, on or towards the west by the property of Narayan Balaji Gowlee and on or towards the North by the property of Chandri Nayaki, and on or towards the south by the property of Nsikai Husenabai.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1919

DASTUR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3846

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NADIRSHAW SHAPURJI TARAPURWALLA, JEHANGIR SHAPURJI TARAPURWALLA, SHIRINBAI SHAPURJI TARAPURWALLA, HORMUSJI FRAMJI TARAPURWALLA ALIBAI FRAMJI TARAPURWALLA, COOVERBAI FRAMJI TARAPURWALLA and MEHERBAI alias HIRABAI JAMSEDJI GHISTA, have contracted with our clients, Messrs. TOKERSEY JIVRAJ and HIRJI JIVRAJ, for the absolute sale to them, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part there of, by way of sale, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days form the date hereof, as otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the large bungalow and other houses standing thereon, called or known as the village of "Chendowlee", situate in the Taluka, and Registration Sub-District of Salsette, in the District of Thana, in the Presidency of Bombay, consisting of about 122 bighas or sweet Batty ground about 7 bighas of village ground about 170 bighas of Bhant ground and about 234 bighas of Hilly ground and containing in the whole by admeasurement 534 bighas or thereabouts and now standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of Framji Bhimjibhai Taraporewalla, deceased, and Nadirshaw Shapurji Tarapurwalla and Jehangir Shapurji Tarapurwalla, and bounded on or towards the East side thereof by part of the Sankee lands and on or towards the West, North and South sides thereof partly by Kirole lands, partly by Poway lands and partly by Kumpree lands and partly by Assumpay lands, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are now in the joint possession and enjoyment of the Vendors.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3866

NOTIFICATION OF SALE

OF THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MILLS AT TARDEO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, PEERBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY and the said Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, as the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, deceased, all of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Proprietors of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (43424) forty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings and erections standing thereon and all engines boilers machinery spindles looms and plant therein and thereon all which premises are known as the Adamjee Peerbhoy Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, and part of which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 95, 144, 151, 194, 658 and the other part under Nos. 328, 328, 328 B, 527 B, 528 and B 527, B 528 and Collector's New Nos. 809, 1328, 1353, 1524, 2995, 2135, 2140, B/2565, B/2563, Old Survey Nos. 61, 62, 73, 73, 73, 59, 60, 59, 60 and under New Survey Nos. 7077, 7082, 7081, 2/7076, 2/7076 and which said premises together with the buildings standing thereon are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D Nos. 3676, 3677, (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 40, 42, 50 and 50 A, Tardeo Road, and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the said Tardeo Road and partly by be property of Ratanji Dhunjibhai Wadia, on or towards the West partly by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, and partly by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Awabai, widow of Framji Dinshaw Petit and on or towards the North by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
121, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
3792

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARSIDAS JAIKISONDAS has contracted to sell to our client Mr. GURMAKHRAI SUKHANAND the undermentioned landed property known as Kashi Bag situate at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claims or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as "Kashi Bag", situate at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1250 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Collector's Old No. 222 and Collector's New No. 1562, Old Survey No. 34 and New Survey No. 619 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C No. 103-105 and Street Nos. 29.30-33-35 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Pinjrapole property, on or towards the West by the public Road leading to Bhuleshwar, on or towards the North by the property of Bhirajlal Vakil and on or towards the South partly by the Charitable property or Oart of the Dasa Lad Bania Caste and partly by the Pinjrapole Property which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Executor and are now in the occupation of the said vendor.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

TAYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3859

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AWABAI, widow of Dinshaw Shapurji Dallas and Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, the executrix and executor of the last will and Testament of Dinshaw Shapurji Dallas late of Bombay Parsi deceased have contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. MANCHERESHAW DOSSABHOY GHASWALA of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any estate, right, title or interes in or to the said roperty or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1873 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural No. 188 and entered in the Record of Rights under No. 2493 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under House No. 8 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Bandra Hill Road, in Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and are bounded, on or towards the East by the vacant land hereinbelow secondly described, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Bandra Hill Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Jasin bin Pir Mahomed (bearing non-agricultural No. 187) and on or towards the South by the property of Framroze C. Batliwala (bearing Non-agricultural No. 189) and which are at present in the occupation of Mr. J. T. Fry as tenant of the Vendors.

SECONDLY.—All the piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground, containing by admeasurement 23 gunthas or thereabouts entered in the Record of Rights under No. 63 bearing Survey No. 22 and forming portion of Pot No. 1 situate, lying and being to the east of the premises firstly described and bounded, on or towards the East and North by the land of Rosmari Dig, on or towards the South by the land of Framroze C. Batliwala (being part of Survey No. 230) and on or towards the West by the premises firstly described.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHAW, & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3862

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTANKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereo is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date, hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the North side of the Elphinstone Road, in the district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Nine thousand four hundred and twelve square yards, be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 53, 53 and 53 and New Nos. 11938, 11938A and 11938B and Survey No. 1925, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and bounded on the East by the Government Ground, on the West by the Ground of Nowlia Girdhur, on the North by the water passage and on the South partly by the ground of Anund Daya next hereinafter described and partly by the ground of Pandu Mahadu and the said land was formerly in the possession of Augustino Simias DeSouza, Rawan Simao DeSouza Jawoobai and afterwards in the possession of the late Anund Daya and is now in th epossession of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Northern side of Elphinstone Road in the district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 208, 209, and 227 and Survey No. 1923, Pot No. I and Survey No. 1924 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and forty-two square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the ground of Selbr Bregorio Joao Fernandes, on or towards the West by the ground of Manoel Barreto, on or towards the North partly by the ground of Anund Daya and partly by the next hereinbefore specified ground of Agostino Simao DeSouza and on or towards the south by the public passage and which said ground is in now possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
3600

LECAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHATIZABAI, widow of ABDUL LATIF bin MAHOMED EBRAHIM and others have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground tenure land, Situate at Sheikh Buran Kamadin Street, otherwise called Lilly Gully in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New Survey No. 3724 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing there on and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Moosa Haji Ebrahim, on the West by Sheikh Buran Kamadin Street, on the North by a sweepers' passage and property of Borah Abdoolalli Ebrahim and on the South by a Sweepers' passage and property of Yusuf Rasool Ghantio and which premises are assessed under E Ward No. 58 and Street No. 57—59,—61,—67.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3847

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. D. D. BARIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land or ground situate at Guzursath Street or Parsi Agiari Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered New Survey No. 4498 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Mukoond Guzursett Street or Parsi Bazar Street on the West by Shaik Abdoola Packmonia Street on the North by the houses of Adamji Mangalji and others and on the South by the Parsi Fire Temple, and which premises are assessed under Ward No. 6950 and 6957 and Street Nos. 14 and 15.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3848

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUM DAS RANCHORDAS has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (being a portion of the land comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1888), containing by admeasurement 649 7/9 (six hundred forty-nine and seven-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and which on actual measurement is found to contain 624 (six hundred and twenty-four) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 149, 151, 307, 378, 385, and 388 New Nos. 13355, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13895, and 13895, Old Survey, Nos. 201, 202, 204, 295, 296, and 207 and New Survey No. 7049 together with the tenement building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3688 (10) and Street No. 21A all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Tardeo Road in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Nuserwanji Jamsedji Itchaporia and now of Cawasji Cotwal and, on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the said Nusserwanji Jamsedji Itchaporia and now of Merwani Framji Captain and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mrs. Hemmingway and now known as Ooeman Mansion.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

PURNANAND AND CLUBWALA,
Purshaser's Attorneys.
3864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAV NARAYEN GADKARI, late a coaching clerk, Victoria Terminus in G. I. P. Railway, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, widower .....Deceased.

BHALCHANDRA KESHAV GADKARI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the office of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, one of the sons of the said deceased, residing at Sion, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of July, 1919.

Mr. BHALCHANDRA KESHAV GADKARI.
Petitioner in Person.
3851

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMJI KHURSHEDJI VICAJEE, of Kondiwita, Salsette and Bandra Mahal, District Thana, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with buildings, outhouses, etc standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kondiwita in the Registration Sub-district Kurla, District Thana, marked out by a boundary line of wire fencing and consisting of three undermentioned plots bearing the following survey pot and Falni Nos. hereunder given.

PLOT No. I.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres and Gunthas.	Assessment.
112	1		11¼	2
"		1	¼	
61	1-2-3		19½	4
"		1-2-3	1½	
60	1-2-3-4-5-	1	35½	14 8 0
"	7-8		25	5
"	10		4	0 4 0
"		1	½	
38	Whole of this No except Pot 4; 5		10	41 1 0
39	do. do. Pot No. 6,2		20¾	15 2 0
40		1	3	0 2 0
41	1-2-3-4-5-6	(1)	35¾	15 12 0
"	14-15-16-17-18		29½	5 12 0
"		1	1½	2 0
42	5-6		8½	1 14 3
43	1-2-3-		32	7 0 0
do.	6-7-8		37½	7 0 0
"	11		8	1 8 0
"	13-14-15-16 17-18-19		35	7 4 0
"		1	½	
47	3		24½	4 0 0
"		1	1½	
58	3		9½	1 8 0
"		10 (old)	6½	0 4 0
59	1-2-4-6-9-14-17		1 5¾	10 0 0

PLOT No. II.

106	1		3½	0 12 0
"	2		6½	1 0 0
"	3		2½	0 8 0
"	4		2	0 4 0
"	6		7½	1 8 0
"	7		7½	1 8 0
"	8		3	0 8 0
"	9		6½	1 8 0
"	0	1	29½	1 8 0
"	0	2 &3	2½	0 2 0
107	1		18½	1 8 0
"	2		5½	0 8 0
"	3		1½	1 0 0

The whole survey No. 108.

PLOT No. 3.

62	1		11½	2 0 0
"	2		21½	3 8 0
"	3		6½	1 8 0
"	4		1	0 2 0
"	5		9	0 8 0
62	7		2	0 6 6
"	8		39½	8 0 0
"	9-10-11		38½	7 12 0
"		1	1½	
"		3	½	
64	1		17½	3 0 0

Dated this 7th day of August, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3858

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PARBHUDAS HARAKHCHAND has agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MANGALDAS DEVIDAS, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate of Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 698, 698, New Nos. 5890, 5891, Old Survey Nos. 169-170, and New Survey Nos. 8506-8507 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Karsondas Nath and partly by the property of Tulsidas Mohanji, on or towards the West by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Jayram and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2158-59 and Street Nos. 317-325.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1919.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3863

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM HAJI ABBA, HALIMABAI, widow of Haji Abba Haji Habib, HAJRABAI, daughter of the said Haji Abba Haji Habib, ISMAIL HAJI ABBA and AYESHABAI, daughter of the said Haji Abba Haji Habib, the last two being minors by their brother and natural guardian the said Ebrahim Haji Abba, all of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan inhabitants, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Haji Abba Haji Habib deceased have contracted to sell to our client Abdul Axiz Haji Tyeb, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patell Street, within the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, fronting the said Cawasji Patell Street on the East side thereof in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 477 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, New No. 5053 Old Survey No. 420 and New Survey No. 9353 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1479, 1480 and 1481 and Street Nos. 14, 16-1, 18-20 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jehangir Davar, on or towards the South by the property of Hawabai widow of Nanserwanji Cursetji Dady and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Dady on or towards the East by the said Cawasji Patell Street and on or towards the West by a passage.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3828

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 54lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 54lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 54lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1921 54lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5165 54lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5167 54lbs.

AUCTION SALE of 30 bales Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, a Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Shivsyamal Shivdayal, and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

5 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 3150, 6½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 4150, 7 lbs.
2 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills No. 8150, 9 lbs.
3 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No 9150, 9½ lbs.
10 bales, each 50 pieces Light-Weight Shirtings of the Spring Mills, No, 11150, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES KASUMBA.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Kuttonaj Kanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nathalal Chanalal of Chikhalgully.

20 packages Kasumba 40 yds 20 inches. Two tickets Ghadial Monkey Forbus Goods.

The above goods are lying in the warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES WHITE DORIAS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muli Jetha Market by order of Seth Vithaldas Liladhar, the selling agent of the Kastoorchand Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chunilal Bhagwandas of Gopalk Gully.

25 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 705 24 yards.
26 bales each 60 pcs white dorias No. 707 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Mamraj Rambhagat at his godown at Victoria Bunder Colaba and on account and at the risk of Seth Vardhman Jetsy.

35 Bales Bengal cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY the 15th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govindas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 994, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES COTTON WASTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919 at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the B. Godown of Princess Dock by order of Sheth Virjibhai Velmahomed and on account and at the risk of Mansuri Gulam Rasul Jumabhaij—

60 bales Cotton waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of Table Fans, Boss Stoves, Trunks, Shelves, Icecream Freezers, Chimneys, Johnsons Wood Dyes, and White Enamelled American Bedsteads, Metz Motor Car, etc. etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 10th August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the godown at the ground floor of Ismail Building, at Churni Road, opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., by order of Messrs. Moongalal Bunkeylal and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. L. Roy Sampat and Co., the mortgagors :—

6 dozen Motor Breeze Fans.

AT 3-30 P.M., (S. T.).

By order of the concerned and lately the property of Messrs. L. Roy Sampat and Co.—

4½ dozen Boss Stoves of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 burners.

100 Shelves for Boss Stoves of various sizes.

66 Glass Tanks.

79 Tin Tanks.

5 Copper and Tin Cookers.

2 Fireless Cookers.

79 Chimneys for stoves.

One lot of American paper-rolls.

One lot of Johnsons Wood Dyes and colours in various sizes and shades.

84 White Enamelled American Single Bedsteads.

AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.).

One two-seater Metz 25 Roudster Car, 25 Horse Power, four Cylinders, in perfect condition.

The above will be on view three days before sale between 3 and 6 p.m., (S. T.). The car can be seen by appointment with Messrs. Bunkeylal and Co., Mumbadevi.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF SWIFT MOTOR CAR AND A MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 10th day of August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned, at Ismail Building, opposite to Kemp and Co., Ltd., Churni Road.

1 four seater "Swift" motor car, four cylindered, recently overhauled in perfect condition.

1 B. S. A. motor cycle with side car two cylinderes, in perfect condition.

The above are on view at the garage opposite to Byculla Post Office.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES SHEETING CALENDERED OF BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Vithulwadi at the Bailing Press of Dossa Moosa by order of Messrs. Mathurdas Ramji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. S. Metha :—

11 Bales sheeting calendered of Bombay Cotton Mills including :—

2 bales No. 93½—93½ 9½lbs.
1 bales No. 14½—14½, 10½ lbs.
5 bales No. 15½—15½ 11 lbs.
3 bales No. 16½—16½ 11½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919, at 2-15 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Vithal wadi at the bailing press of Doosa Moosa by order of Messrs Kantilal Lalbhai and on account and at the risk of Vora Khawbhai Tayebhai Hafiz :—

2 packages white mulls No. 252.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ONE BIG SAFE, AMERICAN GLAZED PRINTING PAPERS, MONSOON OVERCOATS, GRAMOPHONE, TINS OF CONDENSED MILK, CASES OF TEA, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackood artistic furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Marbletop centre table, office writing tables, cane arm chairs, Curzon Chair, silk lined low chairs, glass and panel door cupboard single glass door almyrahs, table and wallmirrors, plain carved and tiled teo-pope, flowerpot stand, bookshelf towel-racks, dirty cloth basket tapestry and leather lined sofas, single as well as double wooden bedsteads complete, records etc.,

By order of a private Gentleman.

300 Reams of American Glazed printing papers including.

125 reams 20—30 lbs. 29.
75 reams 27—40 lbs. 51.
100 reams 22½—35 lbs. 37.

By order of Achaldas Khimji.

About 6½ dozen monsoon overcoats.

One Gramophone by Edison.

By order of the concerned.

1 one big one door Fire-proof safe.

3 dozen tins of condensed milk (Bee Brand)

25 cases of tea powder Calcutta.

1 Sewing Machine.

1 Table fan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be requared at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th August, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, PIANO, PEARLS AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, GOLD WATCH, ETC., ETC.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at about 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, situated at the entrance, Medows Street, Fort, the property concering the estate of Naorojee Jiwanji, Esq., the diceased—the Household furniture, consisting of a complete suit of drawing room in 10 pces, single and double bed, iron-safe, piano by German make, almyrah, wardrobe, centre table, easy chair, Curzon chair sideboard, varandah lamp, etc.

One lot of jewellery, consisting of—

Dannmala Pearl.
Necklace Pearl and Ruby.
Necklace diamond.
Bracelet, Real and Ruby.
Diamond marquis ring.
Diamond Rose rings.
Diamond Kudas pearl collar, etc., etc.
Gold watch by Sir John Benett & Co., Ltd., London with gold chain.
Gold bangles gold chain.

Under instructions from Nawlaji Dipaji the mortgagee and at the a/c and risk of the mortgagor Krishnaji Apaji Naoronge—

Gold necklaces 2..
Gold neckware 3.
Silver ornaments..
Trunk with crate & lock, etc. etc.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

Bombay, 9th Aug., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF BENGAL, OOMRA, KOKNUT, COTTON, IN SMALL LOTS.

Under instructions from the panty, concerned, for dissolution of partnership, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the Parel Cotton Press situate opposite The Government House, near the Elphinstone Road Station, Parel.

410 bales of Bengal, Oomra Koknut, Cotton, in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Private offers for the above goods will be taken by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY, at Waterloo Mansion at Apollo Bunder, Together with its Goodwill and the Shop Lease till 14th March, 1920.

High Court Suit No. 1602 of 1919.
Patak vs. Madon.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, all the stock-in-trade of the Indo-Foreign Agency consisting of :—

Chinese and Japanese figures, jars, vases, flower pots, wall plates, centre pieces, rolled gold jewellery, consisting of bangles, chains, charms, pendants, broaches, wrist and muff chains, silver and nickel wrist radium watches, time-pieces, photo frames, brassware, copperware, alluminiumware, travelling trunks, photographic materials, lady's buck leather handbags, money purses, dressing bags, work boxes, combs, hair pins, sandalwood artistic plates, boxes and toys, carved plates and figures, wall mirrore and brackets walking sticks, thermos bottles, gun metal candle sticks, cigar pipes and tubes, ash trays, time-pieces with figures, assorted perfumery, liquor tantalus, cut glass decaniers, procelain, washhand sets, boss oil stoves, primus stoves, sewing machines, canvas folding cots, wooden carved screens, show cases, sliding glass door show cupboards, decorated looking glassee, electric lights and fan, writing tables, chaire, stools, etc.

Also the goodwill of the shop and the shop lease expiring on 14th March, 1920.

Detailed catalogues will be published.

N.-B.—First all the stock-in-trade together with the goodwill and shop lease will be put up to Auction: Private offers will be taken till the 15th instant.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th August, 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES SHUTTLES.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street opposite the New Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Suzuki and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. F. Hirjee and Co.,

Ex. s.s. Toyo Maru.

5 cases 106 Dozen Shuttles size 14½."
Ex. s.s. "Kosoku Maru.
4 cases 96 dozen shuttles size 14½."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th August, 1919.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms in Churchgate Street at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1919, a large assortment of goods comprising :—

Earthenware jars in sets of 3.
On case brassware for decorating furniture.
One case small glass bottles.
One case penknives.
One case glass window panes, (some panes damaged).
One office counter.
Bank clerks desk and chair.
One piano, one office table, one marble slab, one punka etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S BEST AND LATEST

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

Featuring

PEARL WHITE

Episodes 5th and 6th.

LUCERNE (SWITZERLAND

(Travel Pathe Color)

PATHE GAZETTE Latest

HIS BUSY DAY

Comedy by **TOTO.**

Time : 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily
Matinee every Sat. & Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO OUR PATRONS !

SOME PLAIN FACTS—AN UNVARNISHED TRUTH !

Never in the History of the Cinema craft, all over the World, has any Film attained the unique and unparalleled reputation of being at once the most heart-captivating, the most gorgeous, and the most lavishly got up as photoplay—has done the charming Screen-Version of the Great Alexander Dumas' internationally famous Story.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

(6000 feet.)

Those who are aware of the intrinsic worth of **Pathe Films** will be able readily to conceive what enormously grand and mighty effort these celebrated Cinema experts must have put forth to produce such an absolutely peerless work of lofty conception and masterly execution.

IT IS THE CROWNING MASTERPIECE HANDIWORK OF THE

PATHE FRERES.

The narrative of Edmond Dantes emerging from a long unjust internment,—his coming in miraculously for millions of money,—his wreaking terrible revenge on his dastardly foes—all this has constituted a Photoplay that Bombay Cinema-goers are now following with moistened eyes and bated breath, rapt thought, in mute ecstacy !

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

is a story of abiding fame. And its screen interpretation offered to the Bombay patrons, just now, by the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

is a Film—mark you—not of any one particular age but of all ages.

Immense crowds have been applauding this wonderful Photo-spectacle with deafening cheers.

You can only realise the immensity of this Film if you see it just for once with your own eyes.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

The Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).
Rest of the Shows at : 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 **"VAUDEVILLE"**

Including the very latest craze from London

"A JAZZ DANCE" By Alice May and Clayton Robbins

Reduced Price Matinee to-morrow Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

Plans at RCSE & Co. upto 1 p. m.; after 4 p. m. at the Theatre. Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

For the First Time in Bombay.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

SMITH and BELLA JACKSON

ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGRO
SINGERS and DANCERS
in the latest Coon Songs and Dances
HEAR THE LATEST HITS
ORIGINAL NEW LATEST

What happened in the Summer Time—Sailing away on the Henry Clay
WITH

MARIE

Her
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
Arabic and Hindustani
supported by
A NEW PROGRAMME OF PICTURES

GAIETY CINEMA

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First Class (Rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Second Class As. 8, Third Class As. 4.

Note Time.—Tue., Thurs. and Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10. Saturday 1 Show at 6-45. Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 and 10. Mon. and Wednes. 1 Show at 6-45.

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.

Two Special Shows on Monday the 11th inst. at 3-30 and 5 p. m.

Soldiers in uniform at half the rate in first class only.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE

With the 5th instalment—Epi. 13-14-15
Of the collosal Universal Circus Serial

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

COMMENCES TO-DAY

THE HERCULIAN HERO EDDIE POLO with the BEWITCHING HEROINE EILEEN SEDGWICK

Are getting in a Tighter and Tighter Fix yet the MYSTERIES ARE DISOLVING

If your System is keen to Emotions

Miss Not This Thrilling Entertainment, at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.)

SURELY THE TIMING WILL SUIT YOU

5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 daily.

Saturday and Sunday Extra Shows at 3-30

Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 Shows

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, Imports	23,000
Mid. American Spot	29.39
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	...
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	31.70
Jan.	31.73
Mar.	31.70
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct.	31.30
Jan.	31.38

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug 5th

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	29.60—1.67
Sept.	29.72—1.69
Oct.	29.85—1.57
Nov.	29.62—1.52
Dec.	29.67—1.51
Jan.	29.10—1.50
Feb.	29.12—1.48
Mar.	29.15—1.45
April	29.14—1.45
May	29.14—1.43

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 5th.

	To-day's price.
August	31.25—75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 5th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	18.00
,,	,, Fully Good	18.50
,,	,, Fine	19.75
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	17.10
,,	,, Fully Good	17.60
,,	,, Fine	17.85
,,	Broach Good	18.10
,,	,, Fully Good	18.35
,,	,, Fine	18.60

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Aug. 5th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 70,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred

Rs.		Rs.
27,24,000	were allotted to Calcutta	70,00,000
30,00,000	,, to Bombay	
12,76,000	,, to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/7 15/16.
,, Bombay
Min Rate Received Calcutta } 37% above that rate in full.
Bombay }

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 70,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 70,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
,, Expot to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Future at New York Oct.	31.45—35
,, ,, Jan.	31.63—70
,, ,, Mar.	31.65—77
Spot Cotton at New York	32.00
,, ,, Orleans	31.75—75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	31.30—70
,, ,, Jans	31.30—70
Pak Like Cotton (No. 7 quality)	22
Demand Bills	4.36.90
Silver Commercial Bars	100½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 5th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/8
Bar Silver Spot	50 1/2
,, 2 months hence	55 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	2 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/2
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 5½%	57½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	91——
Government Securities 5%	82½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	32.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£77
Hongkong Bank	£10½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 5th.

2½% 1925—1928	£88½ 1 1/16 Ex.
4½% 1925—1945	£88½ Unchgd.
5% New	£93 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug 5th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	60
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,120,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Furcospore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	900
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 416 lb. ex-ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	1160
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	1660
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-Aug. Sellers	1675
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	500
Tora Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	900

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£99½
Copper Brasiers	£142
Yellow Metals	74½
Hard Spelter	41½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.
Buyers
Do. do. Aug.-Oct. Sellers

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept.	
Vaulo	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

During the past week wild fluctuations have occurred, the market on some days varying as much as Rs. 25 to Rs. 35. On Friday last. Fully Good Broach August closed at Rs. 592. On Saturday the changes were from Rs. 582 to Rs. 596, the latter being the highest rate of the week. On Monday the price dropped from Rs. 589 to Rs. 564, and on Tuesday after touching Rs. 557 advanced to Rs. 589. On Wednesday there was a drop from Rs. 575 to Rs. 540. Yesterday the highest price was Rs. 555, and the lowest Rs. 535, the market closing at Rs. 548. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 546 and advanced to Rs. 558 on rumours of a rise in New York on Wednesday. At 1-15 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 553. Closing rates are given below.

Generally speaking the market has fluctuated in sympathy with New York advices, where changes of 135 to 200 points have taken place in a single day. Before the publication of the Bureau Report New York gave way, but on the day the Report was issued there was a rise of 135 points on a bullish crop condition, the October position then being 34.98. The quotation the following day was 68 points lower, and on Monday there was a drop of 200 points to 32.30. The latest cable to hand, viz. the close of Tuesday, gives the October position as 31.45, i.e. in all 353 points down since the Bureau.

Naturally with such wide fluctuations as we have had locally there has been more business doing in Broach August. The Broach contract has always been the barometer of the market, and the one in which business is easiest. Jobbers and speculators have been busy. In other descriptions Oomras September have taken first place, with Bengals second, and Southerns a bad third. New Crop business has not yet commenced, but it is rumoured that Bengals and Oomras will open shortly. The sooner the market for New Crop is opened the better, and it is a great pity there has been so much unnecessary delay. A considerable business has undoubtedly been missed.

The future of the market is most uncertain and it is difficult to form any reliable opinion. Fluctuations are still probably depending chiefly on New York advices. Possibly America has bluffed the world about the New Crop, and as the crop will soon begin to be marketed we may see a further decline. Strikes are at present the order of the day at Home and help to unsettle the cotton market. On the other hand strikes do not last for ever, and cotton is wanted all over the world. Nothing can replace it. The American Crop still has the remainder of August and the whole of September to face. These are treacherous months. Later on there is the danger of killing frost. Altogether the position is difficult, and the only thing we can be pretty sure of is that we shall see many wide fluctuations.

The ready market has ruled quiet and the off take has been small. Owing to the decline in contract rates prices are easier all round.

Crop reports from nearly all districts are encouraging. The plants are doing well. More rain is needed on the Barsi side and in Kathiawar.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach	
Fully Good Bengal	
Fine M. G. Oomras	
Good Southerns	

		Rs.
August		
Sept.		
September		
September		
August		
Sept.-Oct.		

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 8TH AUGUST 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	August	
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	
Fine M. G. Oomras	Sept.	
Good M.G. Southerns	August	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal					
M.G. Sind Punjab					Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 2					
Central Provinces					
M.G. Broach					
M.G. Southerns					
Sawginned Dharwar					

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Per week ending 7th Aug. 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
		1918/19	1917/18
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	3,007	194,542	173,943
Central India	2,562	162,1 2	62,782
Barsee and Nagpur	1,626	182,668	98,749
Hyderabad Gaornat	644	24,777	28,625
Berar	4,572	438,196	240,576
Central Provinces	1,302	216,282	51,660
Total Oomras	13,473	1,268,169	656,336
Dhollera	1,210	98,914	257,277
Broach	46	19a,402	2,4,823
Compta and Dharwar	2,197	142,.56	204,382
Western-Northerns	6,579	122,1.5	180,274
Bengals	897	23,754	127,688
Bengals, N W. Provinces	1,556	44,656	48,213
Sind-Punjab	3,198	442,304	228,756
Cocanada	568	11,678	20,367
Persian	25	2,444	664
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,358	66,844	72,623
American	Nil	1,286	2
Egyptian	Nil	12	Nil
Other sorts	Nil	12,376	22,660
Total	42,327	2,422,176	2,101,360

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150	26 Rs.	10 14	0 per case
White Rose	150	,,	10 14	0 ,, ,,
Chester	75	Abel ,,	10 14	0 ,, ,,
Davoe's	75	,,	10 14	0 ,, ,,
Monkey	125		10 14	0 ,, ,,
Tiger	125		10 14	0 ,, ,,
White Camels tins	125		8 2	0 ,, ,,
Elephant tins	125		8 2	0 ,, ,,
Elephant Bulk	125		8 2	0 ,, ,,

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug 8th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 6
Curimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 12
Light House No. 6½	0 13 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 8th.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7
Bank Demand	1 8
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 8
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	
Hongkong	
Shanghai	
Japan	
Singapore	

Market Firm.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-7 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-8, 1-32.
Credit 3 Mad/s, 1-8, 3-16.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Mad/s, 231.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 127.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 338-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 93.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928-32, 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 98.

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 7.)

4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5. per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91-8.
The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay	...	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	...	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	...	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The excitement that characterised Cotton Mill shares during the preceding period has cooled down and we have to report an easier market, with a diminished turn-over. Price fluctuations have been many and on balance reveal a declension in the value of nearly all mill scrips.

The market opened firm and active on Saturday, with a brisk demand and continued buoyant on Monday when values reached a climax. On Tuesday, however, the rumour came on the market that the sterling rate of exchange was about to be put up. This report introduced a feeling of nervousness and much pressure to sell was in evidence, with the result that an unfavourable re-action set in. Rates of big scrips slumped away Rs. 100/150 and smaller shares in proportion. The next day a slight rally ensued and the market since then has been experiencing small fluctuations, any appreciable raise being followed by a corresponding decline.

Whilst most of the mill shares mark a declension in values, a few of them have manifested remarkable strength, with a conside rable rise in rates. Among the latter, Shapurjees claim special attention. It is persistently rumoured that one of the group of Shapurjee Mills have been sold at an almost fabulous price. The incidence of this rumour sent up the price of Shapurjee shares and dealings were registered at as high a rate as Rs. 215 yesterday. There has been a keen request for Edward Sassoons and Phoenix which record tremendous advances, with a marked scarcity of sellers.

Whilst some important Bulls are unloading silently, others appear to be for a still higher basis of values and launch upon fresh contracts at every decline. All things considered we don't believe there is any likelihood of the market going higher.

The miscellaneous section of shares has been quiet, with little doing and rates showing no change of importance.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,570; Swan, 882-8; Simplex, 762-8; Madhowji, 2,922-8; Shapurji, 227-8; Fazulbhoy 960; Currimbhoy, 487-8; Kastoorchand, 1,435; Kohinoor, 2,105; Crescent, 285; Century, 610; By. Dyeing, 1,962-8; Cen. Mining, 42; Cen. India, 2,780; Colaba, 2,315; Coorla, 950; David, 882-8; Finlay, 777-8; Katni Ord. 345; Katni Defd. 1,790; Shivrajpur, 48; By. Burma, 1,120; Bt. Burma, Petro: 30; By. Tramway 785; By. Steam, 530; Tata Ord. 240; Tata Old Defd. 1,115; Tata Hyro: 1,450; Tata Oil, 400.

The following are the closing rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi, 2,110; Swan, 885; Simplex, 772-8; Madhowji, 2,935; Shapurji, 230; Fazulbhoy, 955; Currimbhoy, 485; Crescent, 282-8; Kohinoor 2,110; Colaba, 2,320; David, 882-8; Finlay, 780; Kastoorchand, 1,470; Century, 610; By. Dyeing 1,965; Shivrajpur, 47-8; Cen. Mining, 41-8; Alcock 960; Katni Ord., 355; Katni Defd., 1,750; By. Burma, 1,112-8; Bt. Burma Petro: 30; By. Tramway, 782-8; By. Steam, 535; Tata Ord. 237-8; Tata Old Defd. 1,157-8; Tata New Ord, 110; New Defd. 525; Tata Hydro: 1,160; Tata Bank, 83; Tata Oil, 400.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	15%	220
Alliance Bk. of Simla Ld. —	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	205
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 —	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay —	500	do.	15%	2,150
Bank of Bengal —	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,230
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	173
Bank of Madras —	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	58
Central Co-op Bk. — Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing.	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	28
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75 —	75	—	—	90
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	20	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Eastern Bank. Ltd. £4 —	10	—	7%	27
Mercantile Bank — 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	27.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	27.10
Mercantile & Chartered Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 125	—	33⅓	113
National Bank of India £125	125	—	20%	260

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a	Quotation paid to buyers
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000	—	4%	220
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4%	220
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	—	4%	220½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	3571
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20 —	100	August	—	4
Barnagore —	5	—	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath —	50	—	—	50 prm.
Badhan Pile —	50	—	10	105
Baroda Tram Co. —	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Batck and Tube —	100	—	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corporia —	125	—	25	1,120
By. Burma T. Corporia New Issue —	125	—	—	400
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	—	30
By.ElectricSupplyF. and T. Co. Ltd. O	510	—	6	184
F'by Ice Mfg. —	50	—	10%	785
Bombay Flour Mill —	500	Jan.-Aug.	2	16
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	160	2 050
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	12½	530
Bundi Hydraulic	10		6%	230
Yams and Cement	10		2	59
Central M. Co., Ltd.			4	42
Co. of L. Life —	500	April	42%	425
— — O	15	"	5%	22
— — P	15	"	Nil.	50
Cement Co. Dfd.	250	—	20	242½
Cement Co. — O	100	—	5	245
P	40	—	44½	1,725
Katni Cement D	100	—	7½	106
P				
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
P250	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	267½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	30%	105
Kemp & Co. —	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing — Rs. 75 —	200	—	—	100
Marden & Co. —	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd. —	100	—	20	305
Moreland Prize Co. —	100	—	4½	84
Muirhead Prize Co. —	100	—	7½	76
New Union Flour Mills —	100	—	25	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 —	200	May	20%	550
Phillips & Co. —	50	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co. —	1,000	Sept	40	975
Shivrajpur Syndicate.	10	—	4	47
Sirdar Carbon Gas Co. —	100	Mar.-Aug.	25%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co. —	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores —	100	Sept.	20%	150
	75	Sept.	5	240
Tata IronSteel Co. D	20	—	20	1,155
P	100	Mar.-Sept	8%	140
Tata Iron Co (NEW)	75	—	—	140
Def. — 1190	400	—	—	760
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,450
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,085
Tata Iron " Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. —	1 000	April-Oct	6%	6% prm.
Gen Fr —	50	June	30%	325
Thacker & Co. —	50	—	5	300
Tribeni Co. —	50	—	—	425 prm.
Tata Oil Mills Co. —	100	—	—	—
Tata Steam Nav. Co. —	Rs. 50	—Nominal	price	
Textile Mfg. —				

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do	8½%	575
Amritsar Patty —	100	Mar.-Aug.	9½%	112
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5%	100
Chharmukh-Sighat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	75
Dhond Baramati —	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 —	100	Mar.-Sept.	4%	50
Ganapat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5%	85
Hoshiarpur Doab —	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Larkhana Railway —	100	—	4%	80
Mandra Bhoa Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. —	100	—	4%	84
Pachora Jamner —	100	Jan.-July	4%	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Shikoe Nacowal —	100	April-Oct	5%	100
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	8%	151
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5%	25
Tapti Valley Ry. —	500	April-Aug	6½%	585
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. —	100		4%	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton —	100	—	7	100
Akola —	100	—	5	125
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co. —	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1 962½
Bombay United —	250	—	25	1,255
Bradbury Mills —	250	—	50	5 12½
Century —	100	Mar.-Sept.	30½	610
Central India O. —	500	May-Nov.	210	2,730
Central India P. —	500	May-Nov.	5%	420
China —	1,000	Apl.Oct.	60	500
Colaba Land & Mill —	70	—	40	2,315
Coorla —	1,00	Mar.-Sept.	75	950
Crescent —	100	do.	25	285
Currimbhoy —	2	do.	20	487½
David —	2	do.	20	882½
Dawn —	5	do.	60	450
Edward Sassoon —	5	May-Nov.	15	305
Emperor Edward —	5	do.	85	922½
Fazulbhoy —	2	Mar-Sept.	70	960
Framji Petit —	1,	May	75	1,030
Finlay Mills —	½	April-Oct.	Nil.	777½
Gold Mohor —	½	—	125	1,300
Globe —	1	—	Nil.	125
Hindustan —	1		140	1,100
Hyderabad —	1	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching —	1	do	12½	227½
Indian Manufg. —	1½	—	100	800
Indo-China Mfg. —	2	Mar.-Sept.	—	265
Indore Malwa —	1	April-Oct.	17½	305
Jamshed Manufg. —	250	Mar Sept.	Nil.	100
Jowraj Bikoo —	1 000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand —	500	Mar Sept.	Nil	1,435
Khandesh —	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,470
Khatao —	1 000	June.Dec.	70	1,450
Kohinoor —	500	Mar -Sept.	70	2,105
Lakshmi Cotton —	1 000	Mar Apl	150	1,800
Madhowji Dharamsi —	500	Apr - t	125	2,022½
Mathuradas Mills —	500		100	1,100
Madras United —	1 000	June.-Dec.	100	1,400
Maneckji Petit —	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,850
Mayer Samoon —	100	do. —	Nil.	225
Morarjee Goculdas —	1 000	—	400	3,750
Nawab of Cambay —	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern —	500	—	10	402½
New City of Bombay —	500	April-Oct.	120	1,700
Pabaney —	250	—	Nil	335 xd
Pearl —	250	—	65	677½
Phoenix —	100	Mar.-Sept	50	735
Planet Mill —	100	—	7	645
Premier —	62	—	Nil	62½ prm
Presidency —	125	Jan.-July	—	220
Seasoon Cotton —	1 000	April-Oct.	100	600
Seasoon Silk —	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills —	100	—	Nil.	227½
Sholapore —	1 000	do.	75	8,000
Simplex —	250	June.-Dec.	100	762½
Standard Mills —	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,450
Swan —	500	Oct.	Nil.	882½
Swadeshi —	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,570
Tata O —	500	—	5½	1,425
Tata P —	500	—	6	488
Union Mill —	250	—	—	400
Vathaa Cotton O —	500	—	75	100
P —	500	—	7	500
Western India —	1 1000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning —	250	Feb.-Aug	10½	625

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs
Akbar —	50	May	27	450
Albert Karnachee —	1,000	Nov.	125	1,000
Bellary Dress —	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City —	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort —	475	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley —	100	—	6	45
Harvey and Sabhapty —	1000	July	70	600
Indian Cotton —	125	Oct.	12	120
Jivanji Press —	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd. —	1,000	—	75	950
Karachi Press Co. —	500	—	50	700
Mahmudpura Oils —	100	—	20	100
Mahuva —	200	Oct.	Nil	105
Manmar Mfg. —	250	Aug.	15	165
New East Indian —	1,000	Sept.	200	1,200
New Nowroji Co. —	400	Nov.	70	600
New Rajmal —	500	Oct.	60	740
New Prince of Wales —	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind —	400	Nov.	Nil.	1 500
Surat City —	200	Oct.	15	140
Vallabh U. P. Co. Ltd. —	500	Sept.	60	510

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market was closed on Fridoy owing to a Hindoo Holiday and during the week it has remained quiet with very little business passing. The demand has not been encouraging and clearances have not been satisfactory. Rupee rates have remained nominally steady, and in the absence of buyers values have not been fully tested. As the monsoon has been favourable throughout India, hopes are entertained for a good demand from the consuming centres in the near future. Merchants are holding on to their stocks, and are not disposed to part with their goods at heavy sacrifices.

The Manchester Market has remained firm and the high quotations do not permit of business being placed. In several cases the delivery time required is Jan.-Feb.-March. Some goods that were in stock and those coming round for early delivery have been taken up by dealers but beyond this, business with Manchester has been very slack. It is gratifying to note that the telegrams are transmitted without much delay and gradually normal conditions will be established. The strikes in Liverpool have been causing some anxiety.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2,000	39	37½/8	..	17	8	0
" " " 100.000	48	37½/8	..			
" " " 33,000	45	37½/8	..	17	8	0
Fleming's No. 1905	45	38	..			
Bates' No. 12838	41	37½/8	..			
Dewhurst's Rupee No.5	39	38½	..	22	8	0
" B.B.B.	38	38½	..	28	8	0
Grey Jaconets—						
Ralli's No. 18	45	22	..	10	8	0
" No 138	40	22	..	8	8	0
Grey Drills—						
Pepperell "Dragon"	29	48	..	31	12	0
Ralli's Muajid No. 425	26	40	..	18	0	0
White Shirtings—						
Hepmans' No. 1500	32	42	..	30	8	0
L.B.T.C. 40,000	38	40	..	38	0	0
HB.T.C. 32,000	36	40	..			
White Nainsooks—						
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27	18	..	5	8	0
" No. 1900	27	18	..	4	12	0
" No. 39620T.B.	35	22	..	8	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	..	5	12	0
" No. 50000	34	18	..	8	12	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	36	22	..			
Ritchie's 3500/4510						
5520	26	18	..	5	4	0
White Mulls—						
Ralli's No. 6	41	19	..	10	0	0
" " 60	46	19	..	11	0	0
" " 600	51	19	..	13	0	0
" " 6000	56	19	..	14	8	0
" " 88	52	20	..	10	8	0
" " 818	39	29	..	10	14	0
Ritchie's No. 975	50	18	..	10	0	0
" " 615	50	18	..	9	8	0
" " 64999	46	18	..	7	2	0
" " 1260	27	18	..			
Greaves' No. 5060	27	18	..	4	8	0
Graham's No. 420	36	18	..	7	8	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins.	Yds		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—						
No. 55000	..	44×38	..	19	0	0
No. 100	..	"	..	22	0	0
No. 200	..	"	..	21	8	0
No. 2005	..	"	..			
No. 220	..	"	..	19	4	0
No. 2300	..	"	..			
No. 7200	..	"	..	20	4	0
No. 3800	..	"	..	25	0	0
No. 4100	..	"	..	24	0	0
No. 5100	..	"	..	24	8	0
No. 3000	..	33×38	..			
No. 666	..	"	..	18	8	0
No. 181	..	32×38	..			
No. 191	..	38×38	..			
Grey Sheetings—						
9 Dragons	..	36×36	..	17	4	0
"O" Quality	..	36×36	..	17	8	0
"Boodh Dev"	..	36×36	..			
Grey Drills—						
Elephant	..	28×44	..	28	0	0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent	April. 5 1917
France	5	per cent	Aug. 29 1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 23 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 23 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1917
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1915
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10 1915
Sweeden	6½	per cent	Jan. 31 1918
Spain	4½	per cent	Oct. 28 1914
India—Bombay	5	per cent	June 12 1919
India—Bengal	5	per cent	June 5 1919
India—Madras	6	per cent	June 9 1919

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

No important fluctuations have been noticeable during this week in the quotations of various chemicals. Demand, has increased from local as well as mofussil consumers, and consequently old stocks such as of Zinc Chloride and Sodium-Sulphide are slowly consumed. For future quotations, the outlook is dull, since various consignments are expected by indentors. Even at present, the import manifests show arrivals of various chemicals, specially of Bleaching Powder and Caustic-Soda.

Demand for Caustic-soda is fair, however, the quotations do not show any upward tendency, rather the prices are steadily falling; fresh stock of United-Alkali 98 per cent. is quoted at nearly Rs. 24 per cwt. Good lots have changed hands in the week. As for Bleaching Powder, the C. I. F. quotations from Home are now £20 per ton, which at present Exchange rate would go to nearly Rs. 12 per cwt. However, the quotations for ready stock are nearly Rs. 23 per cwt. while old stuff fetches poor prices. There is now good opportunity for mills as well as merchants to book indents, since the quotations from Home are favourable. The prices, however, for ready stock show a steady decline Among sizing starches, Farina has been ruling as high as reported in our last week's column. The quotations vary between Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 per cwt., several merchants have now received quotations from Japan, which show some decline there. Sago is also high, inspite of recent arrivals. The quotations for other chemicals are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 7-10 per cwt.
American Zinc Chloride, Rs. 15—20 per cwt.
English Zinc Chloride Rs. 23—26 per cwt.
English Caustic Soda U. A. Rs. 24 per cwt.
English Bleaching Powder, Rs. 23 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash, Rs. 100 per cwt.
Brown Sugar of Lead, Rs. 100 per cwt.
Litharge, Rs. 35 per cwt.
Epsorn Salt, Rs. 26 per bag.
Sulphuric Acid, Rs. 13 per jar.
Mariatic Acid Rs. 18 per jar.
Accetic Acid, Rs. 13 per jar.
Nitric Acid Rs. 23 per jar.
Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent. Rs. 33 per cwt.
Washing-Soda, Rs. 7-8 per cwt.
Glanber Salt, Rs. 5-4 per cwt.

MILL-STORES.

Demand for cotton bealds has remained almost steady, and the quotations do not show any decline. From Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 the prices varied in this week. The mills have been free buyers. No fresh arrivals have been reported. Pickess of all quality such as Lime Rawhide, and oily have very good demand which is steadily increasing owing to scarcity of stock. Though country Pickers are available in the market, the demand for English standard Pickers has steadily increased. English Lion brand Pickers fetch good prices nearly Rs. 65 and upwards per gross.

Among spinning sundries, slubbings and Rowings show a slight decline, English as well as Japanese are expected to arrive freely in the market.

The qtotations are as follows:—
Reads Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 2.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-6 to Rs. 0-6-0.
Slubbings Japanese Rs. 80 per gross.
Rowing Japanese Rs. 33 per gross.
Roller cloths, Rs. 5 per yard.
Sizing flannels Rs. 2-8-0 to 3-4-0 per yard.
Pickers English (Lion) Rs. 65 per gross.
Conical Pirn 6" Rs. 14 per gross.
Conical Pirn 5" Rs. 10-8-0 per gross.
Warper Bobbins, Rs. 45—60 per gross.
Weft Pirns, Rs. 5 to 6-8-0 per gross.
Rowing Skewers, Rs. 10 per gross.
Slubbing Skewers, Rs. 20 per gross.
Ring-travellers, Eadie. Re. 1 per 1.000.
Ring-travellers Japanese Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 0-12-0 per 1,00.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

We have no change to report in our market so far as ready sugar is concerned which ruled steady throughout the week with small demand and prices remain unchanged, as regards forward positions there was a pressure to sell by some weak holders and speculators and price for White Java July-September shipment was brought down from 51s. to 48s 10d. per cent. Free Bombay Harbour and later on there being many buyers and firm advices from Java. There buyers at 1s. higher and business has been down at 50s. per cent. F. B. Harbour for July-September, shipment. Calcutta and Karachi markets are steadier with small business doing. Java market is reported strong with many buyers and prices have been advanced by 2 gilders the last quotations are 36½ gilders for August-September and 38 gilders for September and onwards. As the demand for ready sugar is improving we expect better demand and higher prices in near future. The following are the bazar rates and stocks.

T. M. O. Rs. 32-4-0 equal to 49s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 115,000 bags.
Brown Rs. 29-0-0 equal to 43. F. B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.
Soft Rs. 32-8-0 equal to 50s. F. B. Harbour stocks 1,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 31-0-0 stocks 12,000 bags.
Arrivals:—
S.S. Risaldar with 68,500 bags.
S.S. Rajput with 35,000 bags.

J. FRAMROZE & CO.,
Sugar Broker.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 8th.

				Total up-to-date.	
Loan	Rs.	2,850. 0	.. Rs.	97 800. 0	
Cash Certificates	"	1,402-12	.. "	2 12,417-8	
	Total	4 252-12	.. "	3.00,697-8	

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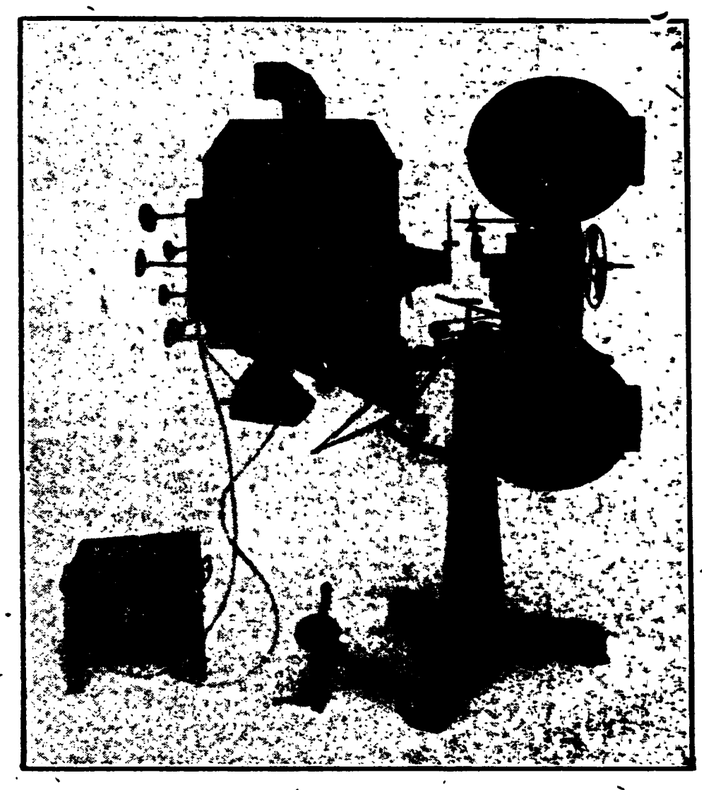

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CREWE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR KEITH'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

Minority Report by Professor Berriedale Keith on the Terms of Reference to the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian Affairs.

C.—THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

HEAD II.—(a) (c) THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS, COMPOSITION AND WORKING, IN RELATION TO OFFICE PROCEDURE, OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

30. As I am unable to concur with the recommendations of my colleagues on these questions also, I have to submit, as embodying my views, a series of proposals, which I laid before the Committee, for the total abolition of the Council of India and for changes in procedure consequential on this step. In the main these suggestions hardly require detailed exposition, but I deem it desirable to explain in some detail the grounds of my opposition to the continued existence of the Council of India or the substitution for it of a statutory permanent Advisory Committee as recommendedly by tht majority of my colleagues. The recommendations were:—

(1) That, in the opinion of the Committtee, in view of the decision of his Majesty's Government to take steps to secure the gradual realisation of responsible government in British India, it is necessary that the powers and authority with regard to the Government of India now vested in the Secretary of State in Council should be transferred to the Secretary of State, the date of transfer to be determined by Order of his Majesty in Council.

(2) That, having regard to the great diminution in the detailed control over Indian Government which will result from the operation of the reforms scheme, the Secretary of State should normally be able to rely on the permanent staff of his Department for the assistance necessary to him in the discharge of his responsibility to Parliament, and that in cases in which he feels the need of further advice he should have recourse to the aid of Committees appointed for specific purposes from time to time.

(3) That, in order to facilitate the working of the Committee system, the Secretary of State should form a panel of persons qualified to advise on matters affecting India, by reason of residence therein or knowledge of Indian affairs, who may be willing to undertake the duty of advising the Secretary of State when invited to do so, and that members of Committees should normally be chosen from this body. The services of members of the panel should be given gratuitously, but travelling expenses and subsistence allowance at the usual Civil Service rate should be allowed to members summoned from a distance to London.

(4) That the proceedings of the Committee should, unless otherwise determined in any particular case by the Secretary of State be confidential and that it should rest with the Secretary of State to decide whether or not the recommendations made should be published.

(5) That the existing members of the Council of India should receive equitable compensation for the curtailment of their term of office.

31. Owing to historical causes, its inheritance of the duties of the East India Company and of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, the Council of India performs functions far more extensive than duties of supreme control such as *prima facie* would be performed by the Secretary of State *vis-a-vis* so eleborately organised and strongly manned a body as the Government of India. The composition of the Council as representing Indian official experience at once qualifies and tempts it to improve in detail, and in a sense to do over again, work already done in India. That much useful service has thus been rendered in the past is obvious; no work is so perfect that it cannot be improved by expert revision, but it is open to doubt whether, taken on balance, the value of the process of revision in detail has been worth the losses entailed by it. In the first place the conservatism natural to retired officials has acted sometimes, it may be feared, as a barrier in the way of useful reform. In the second place, the natural tendency to delay in the action of the Government of India has been injuriously fostered by the delays of the India Office under the Council system of procedure. Rapidity in the performance of departmental work in the India Office itself inevitably suffers from the feeling that, as the matter must go before the Council, there is bound to be delay in any event. But, whatever the merits of the system in the past, I am unable to see any abiding place for it under the reform scheme when its proposals have come into operation. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme imposes on the Secretary of State a process of progressive abnegation of his power of superintendence, direction, and control of the Government of India and the abolition of the instrument by which in the past a close and detailed control and revision have been exercised in respect of Indian affairs is in my opinion requisite as a necessary preliminary to, and a conclusive manifestation of the purpose of His Majesty's ministers to secure, the gradual realisation of responsible government in British India. The suggestion has, indeed, been made on high authority that the Council would serve directly the useful purpose of assisting the Secretary of State to relax his control of Indian affairs, but I am unable to accept so extremely paradoxical a view.

32. I cannot, however, see any advantage in the abolition of the Council only to revive it in the no more inviting form of a permanent Advisory Committee. I gather that in the view of my colleagues this body would in practice perform very much the same duties as the Council and clearly on any other hypothesis it would be impossible to justify a proposal to place on the British taxpayer the burden of an institution, of which the initial cost would be in salaries alone £16,800 a year. But the change in the statutory position of the members would lower greatly the prestige of the Committee and diminish its attraction for men of high ability in the Indians of first-rate ability, who under the reform scheme will find in India the really appropriate sphere for their activities in promoting the political growth of their country.

33. Under the reform scheme, therefore, I have no hesitation in holding that in the performance of his diminishing duties the Secretary of State should be able to obtain all the aid he requires primarily from the permanent staff of his department (who receive now at least as high salaries as officials in other departments with greater responsibilities), and from expert sources such as the brokers of the India Office and the Bank of England. In matter in which further advice was deemed necessary, e.g. currency questions or other issues involving special knowledge, he would have recourse to Committees appointed *ad hoc*. To enable him to act thus no statutory provision would be either necessary or desirable, but it might in practice prove convenient to keep a panel of persons willing to advise on specified topics, if invited to do so This procedure might result in more use being made than at present of the expert knowledge possessed by officers of the Indian services, whether retired or on leave of absence, without involving to the Exchequer any greater cost tha that of the travelling expenses of officials not resident in the London area. It is, I think, undoubtedly a defect in the present system that, as the Council of India is supposed to provide the Secretary of State with expert information, there is too little encouragement to resort to the advice of those officials who are not in its number, although the limited character of the membership of the Council inevitably prevents it representing fully and adequately the needs of the less important provinces such as Burma.

34. The case for the retention of a permanent body to advise the Secretary of State is supported by the arguments that (1) the Secretary of State cannot effectively perform his duties without the advice of experts with actual Indian experience, and that (2) if he were deprived of the support of such a body, he would feel himself unable to venture to override the views of so important a body as the Government of India. Neither argument appears to me capable of carrying conviction. The first contention rests on the erroneous assumption that it is the duty of the Secretary of State to do over again the work of the Government of India, whereas his real function is concerned merely with the supreme control over government in India, and for that purpose all the detailed knowledge of Indian affairs which is necessary can easily be obtained—as in the Colonial Office—from the permanent staff (which, it may be added, will in the future as in the past doubtless include men who have actually served in India) and from Indian officials on leave or retired. The second argument can hardly be taken quite seriously. The spectacle of a Governor-General and his Council, the official subordinates of the Secretary of State, defying a member of His Majesty's Government would, indeed, be unedifying, but I entertain not the slightest doubt that the experiment once made would not be repeated. The only substance in the agument lies in the fact that the disappearance of the Council would put an end to one of the admitted defects of the present system, the tendency of the Council to more the Secretary of State to overrule the Government of India to minor matters, to which testimony was borne by Mr. A. Chamberlain. In the absence of a permanent body anxious naturally to prove its utility by suggesting improvements on the proposals of the Government of India, it would, I trust, become the rule for the Secretary of State to refram from interference save when he was satisfied that some real principle was involved, in which event his intervention would carry all the more weight because his authority was not frittered away by interference on lesser matters.

35. As regards the precise moment for the disappearance of the Council, I readily recognise that it would be unwise at present to seek to determine a date readily recognise that it would be unwise and I would, therefore, leave it to be fixed in the light of experience by His Majesty in Council, my assumption being that the step would be taken when the reform scheme has been brought into full operation. The Secretary of State would thus be assured, during the critical period of the coming into force of the reforms, of the support of the councillors on whose advice he has been wont to rely, and, should events in India develop in directions which were unexpectedly full of anxiety, the abolition of the Council could for the time be held over. The position adopted in this regard by my colleagues appears to me to be an effective *reductio ad absurdum* of their scheme for an Advisory Committee. They contemplate in paragraph 20 of their report that, as soon as the Government of India Bill receives the royal assent, an Order in Council will be issued transferring to the Secretary of State the powers and authority in regard to the Government of India hitherto vested in the Secretary of State in Council, and (paragraph 28) that the Bill will provide for the repeal of the present clauses affecting the Council and for the establishment of an Advisory Committee. It is, however, impossible that such a Committee as they contemplate should come into being for a considerable period; the Indian members selected on the panel system who are to form an essential part of the whole cannot be chosen until the franchise for the Legislative Assembly has been decided upon and enacted by rules, and until the elections to the Assembly have been completed, and the members of that body have chosen the panel. The Secretary of State will thus immediately on the passing of the bill be deprived of the services of his Council at the very moment when, if ever, it ought to be of special value to him, and will be unable for a considerable period to constitute an Advisory Committee under the terms of the statute. If, however, my colleagues really believed that in the critical moment of carrying into effect the reform scheme the Secretary of State ought to stand alone, I confess I find it incomprehensible that they should insist that, at a time when his burdens will be far less heavy, he must have recourse to the counsel of an Advisory Committee. I presume that the members of the Council of India, who are summarily to be deprived of a statutory office of emolument are to receive compensation on an adequate basis, and that this compensation will be paid from Indian funds, but my colleagues in their report have not thought fit to deal with the matter. Nor on grounds of public finance can I see any justification for a scheme which necessitates the payment of compensation by India to those members of the Council who are not offered, or naturally enough do not care to accept, membership of the Committee, and called upon the British taxpayer to pay for services of inferior character a sum in excess of that hitherto paid by India.

36. There remains, however, one argument which has been adduced in favour of the retention of the Council and the preservation of the right of its members by a majority to control expenditure which the Secretary of State desires to authorise. Difficult questions have arisen in the past, and may—indeed must—arise in the future, regarding the proportion of the cost which India should bear in respect of matters in which the United Kingdom and India have a common interest; obvious examples are presented by army charges and expenses connected with Persia, Mesopotamia, Tibet and China, and other heads can easily be suggested, such as a contribution to the naval expenditure of the Empire. It is admitted that the evidence shows that, in matters decided by the British Cabinet, the Council of India in the past has felt bound to defer to the superior moral authority of that body, and has *pro tanto* abnegated the unfettered use of the powers conferred by the Government of India Act (section 21); minor instances such as the charging to India of the cost of a ball in honour of the Sultan of Turkey suggest that, even in matters not of Cabine importance, the scrutiny of the Council has fallen short of any high standard of care for Indian interests * It has been argued, however, that this state or things may not continue, and in special that, if the composition of the Council were revised so that half the members were Indian, the Council might serve as a most useful means of checking the imposition by the United Kingdom of unfair burdens on India, pending such time as the full control of Indian expenditure is handed over to the Legislative Assembly.

37. I have the fullest sympathy with the desire to ensure a just apportionment between India and the United Kingdom of charges arising out of matters in which they have common interests. But I cannot agree that the device proposed for for this end could possibly be regarded as satisfactory. The idea that the Council, if composed, as at present, predominantly of retired members of the Indian services, should assume the duty of setting itself up in opposition to the Cabinet of the United Kingdom is not without an aspect of absurdity; nor would the position be substantially different if the majority which overruled the Secretary of State were predominately Indian in composition. The duty of safeguarding Indian interests in these matters rests with the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly. It is for the latter body in public session, and not for nominees of the Secretary of State sitting in London and debating in strict secrecy, to determine the attitude to be taken by India towards such issues as a contribution for naval defence, and the constitutional weight which could attach to a declaration of opinion by the representatives of the voters of India would be incomparably higher than the value which could be accorded to any decision of the Council of India †

38. But, while I cannot accept the control of the Council as an appropriate method of dealing with difficulties of this kind, I do not suggest that it is desirable that it should rest with the Secretary of State to determine, at the pleasure of His Majesty's Government for the United Kingdom, the measure of the burden to be borne by India: Doubtless any such question would be a proper matter for discussion between the members of the Imperial Cabinet, in whatever form that body survives the exigencies of the war to which it owed its creation. I can foresee, however, that even after such a discussion there may be incompatibility of view, and I can only repeat a suggestion which I have elsewhere made in connection with the treatment of disputes between the Government of the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments, namely, that recourse should be had to the arbitration of a Committee of the Privy Council, so constituted as to represent justly the disputants involved.

39. On the details of the proposed composition of the Advisory Committee, I do not desire to comment at length, having regard to the fact that I consider the whole project radically unsound and earnestly trust that it may not commend itself to Parliament. I would observe, however, that it would seem necessary to make provision so as to secure that, if this body were to be abolished at any time, not more than a small sum should be payable as compensation to the members for the termination of an employment admittedly of precarious character. I must also record my conviction that there is a radical error in the attempt at the present state of the development of Indian political life to introduce, or perpetuate, the idea that the presence of Indians on a council or committee sitting in London is the proper means of securing due attention to Indian aspirations. The position of an Indian in such a case is anomalous and extremely difficult, and I do not think that it is really possible for an Indian politician in such circumstances to render services in a manner either satisfactory to himself or profitable to his country. The grant of representative institutions and of a limited measure of responsible Government to India has opened up a new and more honourable and effective method in which Indian politicians can serve the best interests of their native land and of the Empire, of which India forms a most important part. In expressing this view I do not desire to ignore in any way the useful work performed by Indian members of the Council of India, but to emphasise the unreality and ineffectiveness of the position to which they were condemned by circumstances. I do not share the view of the majority of the Committee that the Advisory Committee, if formed, should, apart from Indian politicians, consist mainly of members possessing recent administrative experience in India. On the contrary, I would suggest that the Committee should be constituted differently from the existing Council, for the simple reason that it will have different functions to perform, and it does appear to me desirable that a body should be constituted with some reference to its duties.§

If, therefore, there were a Committee, I should prefer to see on it financial experts with Indian and British experience, since the Secretary of State will retain a good deal of financial agency work. Nor a *priori* does the presence of a single military expert on the Committee appear to be sufficient to enable it to deal with defence questions, though this aspect does not fall within the purview of this report.

(To be continued.)

*As the salaries and allowances suggested by my colleagues are stated on the pre-war basis, the initial cost could not fall below £21,000 for 12 members, as against a present maximum cost of £14,000, if the Council were increased to its possible maximum of 14 members. I find it difficult to reconcile the recommendation with the impressibe appeal for economy made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on 4th June.

†The Committee were assured by the evidence of the great services rendered by these bodies.

*Imperial Unity and the Dominion" pp. 165, 166.

§This consideration, I think, my colleagues have disregarded unduly in their treatment of Head II, as a whole throughout out investigation.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

"COMMONSENSE" writes that it is rumoured that Government intend giving the name "Reay" to Shanewar Wada and protests that a name honoured in Indian history should not be so highly altered.

SENATE OF UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

A Meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5-45 p.m. when the following business will be transacted:—

1. Conferring of Degrees.

2. Election of four members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year. (One of the four must be a Principal or Professor of a College affiliated to this University, provided, however, that if seven Professors are elected in the elections by the Faculties, the Senate need not elect any Principal or Professor. The Faculties will elect their representatives on the Syndicate by the 26th of August. A separate notice will be issued after that date as to whether or not it is necessary for the Senate to elect a Principal or Professor. Members of the Senate are informed that no candidate can be entered on the list of nominations unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been received at the University Office at least five clear days previously. Propositions of nomination must accordingly reach the Registrar not later than 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1919. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Prof. N. F. Surveyor, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and Dr. R. N. Ranina are the representatives of the Senate on the Syndicate for the current year).

3. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan has given due notice of his intention to move:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, be assigned to the Faculty of Law.

4. Mr. J. D. Bharda has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate—

"That the Senate is of opinion that Pali be retained as an additional language for the School-leaving Examination of 1920 and that Government be requested to agree to this proposal."

Dr. R. N. Ranina has given due notice of his intention to move (re. a proposal to reduce the compounding fee payable by registered graduates).

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, for the figure '25' occurring in General Regulation 105 (page 50 of the Calendar for 1919-20) *substitute* the figure '10'."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. G. N. Potdar, will deliver a lecture on "The importance of the study of Technical Chemistry in India" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, when Prof. Turner of the V. J. Technical Institute will preside. The lecture will be illustrated with experiments.

The senior class will be conducted by Sir Narayanrao Chandawarker to-morrow at 9 a.m., (S.T.) at the same place when he will expound T. R. Green's Political Obligations.

The junior class will be conducted by Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Bar-at-Law on the same day and at the same time at the Head Quarters when he will give a lesson in Indian Administration.

The lecture and the classes are open to all.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMAN COMPANY IN VAUDEVILLE.

A pleasant change from the musical farce which has been given by the Bandman Opera Company during the last few days at the Excelsior should be a programme of light Vaudeville fare which is being presented to-night and to-morrow afternoon. This is not the first time the Bandman Company has presented Vaudeville in Bombay; the experiment on the occasion of the last season in the city was quite a success; and several new numbers are promised in to-night's programme. Miss Alice May and Mr. Clayton Robbins, whose clever dancing was one of the redeeming features of the musical farce which was last night presented for the last time, are to give a "Jazz" effort, and in all there are to be thirteen items (the Bandman Company regard 13 as a lucky number since this is the *nom de plume* of the winner of the Derby sweep) in which all the members of the newly reinforced Company present some little speciality or other.

EXCELSIOR.

"Mr. Meeson's will," the film which is being screened at the Excelsior when the Bandman Company is not in possession of the theatre, provides a story which is full of incident, and is calculated to sustain interest throughout, besides being noteworthy for the strength of acting and richness of scenery.

Mr. Meeson is a rich publisher whose whole soul is absorbed in the pursuit of wealth. A young and telented authoress is thrown in contact with him. Meeson agrees to publish her work, recognising her talent, but he will only give her money which is necessary to send her young sister for a change of climate on the condition that he is given the sole right to publish all the works written by her for the next five years. To this, the young writer consens, only to find, when she goes home with the money, that her young sister is dead. The miser's nephew, who overhearss the inquitous agreement which has been made, reproaches his uncle and is disinherited, but he succeeds in tearing up the agreement and consoles the authoress with this knowledge.x

The story takes a new turn with the departure of old Meeson for Australia, where he is to purchase a publishing concern. By a coincidence, his late victim is on the same boat, and by another coincidence they are are among the few people who are rescued after the ship has been wrecked. They are cast upon a desert island, and there Meeson falls ill, is nursed by the writer, repents his past conduct, and before he dies makes a fresh will in favour of his nephew, the last testament being tattooed on the back of his nurse as there is no paper available. This strange will is proved in Court, and the story ends with marriage bells which announce the wedding of the nephew and the novelist.

A contrast to the story is a laughable comic "Dioty Work in a Lanudry."

EMPIRE.

Just as Sir Henry Irving has immortalised ("The Bells" on the stage so has Frank Keenan, the well-known Pathe Cinema actor, immoratalised this wonderful blend of drama, comedy and religion on the cinema scheen.

In the cinema version of "The Bells," which is being shown this week at the Empire Theatre, we have a story of intense and dramatic interest in which Keenan's conception of the science-tortured murderer rejects the accepted stage tradition and is entirely original. Here we have a vivid, masterly conception of "Mathias," the Alsatian inn-keeper who is overcome by remorse at the crime he has committed, and is perpetually haunted by "The Bells" a conception marked by gripping, haunting terror and softened by infinite pathos. There is a strong cast, but "Mathias" is the character that counts, and Keenan (who played the part for many years on the legitimate stage before enacting the role for the cinema) is the man who has made the film one of the masterpieces of cinema productions.

The local of the story, is laid in Alsace Lorraine in the early days of the 19th century, and special efforts have been made to secure settings and scenery which exactly fit it, while the costumes, dresses and uniforms of the period are well reproduced and the entire atmosphere of the photoplate carries the spectator back over a hundred years into Rural France of this period.

In every way this is a film which should prove a great attraction at the Empire this week.

IMPERIAL.

Episodes 5th and 6th of the serial "The Lighting Raider" will be shown to-night at this popular Picture Palace. In the 5th we see a perilous jump from a moving train into a river and many other sensation "Stunts" which will literally raise the hair of the spectators. The 6th contains quite an element of comedy and will please all picture lovers.

Pathe's Gazette this week is notable for its many features as also a beautiful film on "Luzern Switzerland" in Pathecolar. The Indian Rubber Commedian provides the comedy side of the programme.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karapara will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Tuesday the 12th instant, instead of on the 10th idem.

Correspondence as previously notified for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, and unregistered correspondence to German East Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

As the departure of the next Homeward English Mail steamer Devanha has been again postponed to Monday the 11th instant, a supplementary despatch will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at the undermentioned hours:—

Unregistered correspondence 2 p.m., on Monday 11th August 1919.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 2 on each article, from 2 p.m., to 3 p.m., on Monday 11th August, 1919.

Registered correspondence 1 p.m., on Monday 11th August, 1919.

Parcels 12 noon on Monday 11th August, 1919.

Parcels with a late fee of annas 2 on each article 12 noon on Monday 11th August 1919.

Money Orders with late fee of annas 2 on each article 12 noon on Monday 11th August, 1919.

2. Postings at the Town Sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Nankin, 4,251 tons, Captain G. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said and Aden, with the outward mails of the 3rd ultimo, a general cargo and 219 passengers, she was detained at Alexandria on account of plague cases and after fumigation she returned to Bombay.

The mail steamer Mandala with the outward mails of the 24th July is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Upasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Supplementary Mail for England closes at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., for unregistered correspondence.

English Mail for unregistered correspondence closes at 2 p.m., at General Post Office.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	13 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	6 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	15 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 8th Aug. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 17	49 55	21 69	16 12
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 41	65 14	28 25	16 14
Esplanade (Gok. Taj. Hospital)	0 51	58 16	32 54	17 12
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 24	56 22	33 64	19 69

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in the above hospital in the last month was 870, 680 being males and 190 females.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A Boys' Club for the above League's New Nagpada Night School students will be started to-day at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.) when Mr. Abdul Latif Kassamkhan will perform the inaugural ceremony.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The third lecture on "Hydro electricity and its uses in India" will be given by Mr. P. C. Chackervarti, B.Sc., in the Free Reading Room near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.

MOSLEM STUDENTS' UNION.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, will deliver the Annual Address to the members of the above Union to-morrow at the Union Hall, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. Mahomedbhoy R. Sayni will preside.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The 14th Annual Gathering of the above Brotherhood will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S.T.) at the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

The Jewish History Class will meet as usual at 8 p.m.

COTTON CROP CONTRACTS.

The Cotton Board has decided to call a representative meeting of the Trade to discuss the situation in regard to the new Crop Contracts. Pending a further announcement trading has been permitted in new crop contracts only up to and including the March delivery of 1920.

KANARA GOWD SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

The first General Meeting of the above Society, was held at Bongaonkar's House, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 3rd instant to adopt the by-laws framed by the Provisional Committee and to appoint a managing Committee with a Supervising Council for the current year when Rao Bahadur Tamaski represented the Registrar.

The Provisional Secretary read a small report of the preliminary work done by the Committee. Among other things it was announced that a small plot measuring 4,215 square yards at Bandra had already been purchased, and that further negotiations to buy more were in progress. The Society was so far able to get promises of nearly Rs. 55,000 and hopes to raise Rs. 75,000 in all by share subscriptions.

The Committee expect that all the members of the Community residing in Bombay would take advantage of the splendid opportunity offered by the Society to build cheap and sanitary dwellings for its members. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government of Bombay have budgetted for the current financial year Rs. 5 lakhs for giving loans to Housing Societies at moderate interest, and there is no doubt, that they will extend their help to this Society.

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In any case, neither they nor you can possibly suger disappointment or loss, because in every package is enclosed a binding Guarantee that *Bisurated* Magnesia will do all that is claimed for it, or money will be refunded in full.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, 9th August, 1919.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN BARODA.

The rather belated report on Public Instruction in the Baroda State for the year 1916-17, which has just been issued, discloses the fact that the closing years of the war were responsible for a slight set-back in the progress of education. In spite, however, of the difficulties occasioned by war conditions, the State was able to maintain its position in the country as the most literate State in proportion to its population. Baroda now claims that there is an average of one educational institution for every town and village in its territories and that fully 90 boys in a hundred of the school-going age and 73 girls in a hundred of school-going age are in schools. Including the expenditure on public libraries and the Museum, which may, in a way, be considered as parts of the general education department of the State, Baroda's annual expenditure on education at present amounts approximately to one-seventh of its gross revenue. In the year under review the expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 20,43,086-3-8, which shows a decrease of a little less than a lakh when compared with the expenditure of the previous year. There was a slight set-back, as we have said, in the working of the department, as a whole, but it was due to causes other than the economies practised by the State. The set-back is seen in the number of pupils attending educational institutions. In the year under review the total number of pupils was 2,42,066 as compared with 2,49,026 in the previous year. The decline was most noticeable in the primary schools. The decrease is accounted for by the facts that during the year the lowest compulsory age limit of admission was raised from 6 years to 7 years and that in accordance with the new reorganisation proposals some of the small schools were either amalgamated with the bigger ones or abolished altogether. This apparent decrease in the number of primary school pupils is counterbalanced by a welcome increase in the number of pupils attending secondary schools. The number of the latter schools also increased by two, the secondary Teachers' Training College and the Sloyd Training Class, having been newly started during the year.

There are some interesting features of the educational activity of the Baroda State, which are worthy of note. Among these the special facilities provided for the education of the Antyaja or the so-called depressed classes deserve first mention. According to the last census the depressed classes in the State number 1,74,289. For the benefit of the children of these classes the State has established 275 separate Antyaja schools together with 22 higher primary classes. Of these schools 248 are for boys and five exclusively for girls. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 11,183, the boys numbering 10,856 and the girls 327. Besides these, 6,527 children of these classes were receiving their education in other primary schools. Thus the total number of Antyaja children in schools was 17,710, i.e. 10 per cent of their population. School requisites and books are given free by the State to these children and scholarships of an aggregate amount of Rs. 122 per mensem were awarded in the principal Antyaja schools to students in higher standards. In the Training College, along with high class Hindus, 15 Antyaja scholars were receiving training in teaching work for the Antyaja schools. Two hostels have been started for the benefit of Antyaja students, one at Baroda and the other at Patan, where 73 students are maintained at the cost of the State. Though the practice of segregating pupils belonging to these classes in special institutions does not deserve to be countenanced, the efforts made by the Maharajah, whose sympathy for these unfortunate classes is well-known, are worthy of all praise. Another interesting feature of educational activity in the State is the importance given to technical instruction. The Kala-Bhavan or the Central Polytechnic School, started twenty-seven years ago, has maintained its popularity as an All-India institution in spite of several drawbacks. This popularity is evidenced by the fact that in the year under review, out of a total of 433 students, only 96 came from Baroda State, while the remaining 337 were from outside. Of these latter 233 belonged to the Bombay Presidency, 68 came from Central India, the C. P., Punjab and Upper India generally, 36 from southern India and one from Goa. One of the reasons why the Kala-Bhavan draws so many students from all parts of the country is that the fees charged there are much below those charged in the technical institutions in British India or other Indian States. In addition to the Kala-Bhavan the Baroda State maintains three district industrial schools.

A word must be said about the operation of the principle of compulsion introduced in the primary standards about a decade ago. At present Standard IV. is fixed as the compulsory standard limit and the age limit for boys is fixed from 8 to 14 and that for girls from 8 to 12. Generally local bodies and municipalities are entrusted with the duty of imposing fines on defaulting parents and guardians, but in some backward talukas the Vahiwatdars undertake the work. From the amount of fines recovered, five per cent. is given to Patels and Talatis as remuneration, 35 per cent. is devoted towards helping the children of poor parents and 60 per cent. is utilised towards the construction of school houses. During the year under report a total of Rs. 77,376 is stated to have been realised in fines in addition to the arrears of the previous year. A reference to the tables, supplied in the report, giving pupils according to age and sex, would show how salutary the introduction of the principle of compulsion has proved and how steadily the popularity of the compulsory measure has increased. The beneficial effect of the measure is especially noticeable in the increase in the number of girls attending schools. As we have already pointed out, seventy-three girls in a hundred of school-going age are attending schools. The prejudice against the education of girls is steadily giving way among all classes of subjects, both Hindu and Mussalman, vindicating the far-sighted statesmanship of his Highness Sir Sayaji Rao, who was the first to venture on the experiment of introducing the compulsory principle on a large scale in the primary schools.

OFFICIAL FRET.

The Government of Sir Benjamin Robertson have been rather needlessly fretful over the agitation against the Rowlatt Act and the public criticism of official blunders in the Punjab. By way of illustration, we recently quoted the gay assertion of the Chief Commissioner that Indians should pay out of their own pockets the cost of the Afghan war, because the Amir chose to misjudge the nature of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act. Now the C. P. Government have delivered a warning to the "Maharashtra" because it wrote in condemnation of the excesses of the Martial Law Commissions and the miscarriages of justice which are now being softened by executive clemency. One of the counts against the "Maharashtra" is that "the paper attempted to make out that the persons against whom the prosecutions were filed had done nothing more than constitutionally agitate for the repealing of the objectionable legislation." As far as the public leaders of the Punjab are concerned, the judgments of the Commissions would show Sir Benjamin Robertson that the criticism is right and it is too late in the day to inveigh against the fact as a great heresy. The Commissions did misinterpret the facts of constitutional agitation and convict leaders of having "waged war against the King" on the most chimerical grounds. The C. P. Government have ruled that "the writing of inflammatory articles of this kind during times of excitement must not continue." There are some papers which are guilty of the offence of producing inflammatory articles, but they pursue their course without warnings; and the "Maharashtra" may feel sure that it is not one of them.

Notes of the Day.

Indo-Afghan Treaty.

The Afghan delegates have signed the Peace Treaty. Sir Hamilton Grant described the Indo-Afghan War as one of the most wanton and foolish wars known in history. The Afghan delegates gave a different account of the causes of the war blaming the Government of India and exonerating themselves. We do not know what occurred in the peace chamber, but we are deeply thankful that the treaty has been signed and that the war has ended. To the ordinary observer the Afghan war has been a baffling mystery Very few people took an intelligent interest in the progress of hostilities except the zealots of British prestige, who recommended a war of annihilation against the Amir. The idea of ending the war by a trial of strength was happily abandoned and we are glad that in spite of the apparent divergence of views between the delegations at first, there has been a conclusion of peace. The conditions of the treaty are not yet disclosed, but we presume that in view of the staunch declarations of the Amir regarding his sovereignty and the integrity of his own country, the conditions would be those of honourable reciprocity. The friendship of Afghanistan is not to be lightly valued; in fact, British policy has been based on certain fixed principles regarding the terms of alliance, and we trust that after this war of incomprehensible origin, the terms of honourable friendship would be restored and a better and permanent understanding established.

The Strike Ferment.

We do not know the sequel to the rupture between the Government and the Yorkshire Miners' Federation, but in the meanwhile a storm has been created by the strike of the Police. At present there are 2,360 policemen on strike, and though Mr. Shortt scouted the action as a failure, the disturbances caused in connection with it and the possibility of the Union standing in defence of the men dismissed, show that the situation cannot be very easily composed. Misfortunes never come singly and at Liverpool where the development has been most acute, the Trade Union organisation is prepared to have a sympathetic strike. The Police Bill no doubt proposes fresh rates of pay, with a minimum of £3 10s. a week. The crux of the trouble is the recognition of the Union. The strikers and those in sympathy with them demand the withdrawal of the Bill which lays down the rules of federation for the Police. They are repudiated by the ranks. Government seem to be inclined to account for the disaffection by the theory of alien influences and it may be, that the proof of the inflow of £6,000 will be utilised for the condemnation of the present agitation of the Police and the Triple Alliance. Severe action against a few comrades is sometimes sufficient to precipitate general disaster and it is to be hoped that Government will negotiate the trouble without resort to measures of provocative severity.

A Monumental Production.

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission is so vast and bulky that it is impossible to say anything at present except that it is enough to try the mental digestion of the most enthusiastic educationist. We publish the official summary elsewhere, but the report itself consists of five heavy volumes, besides eight others containing the evidence collected. We expected a less ponderous volume. The report is, however, so exhaustive and monumental that we are astonished at the labour of the Commission in producing it. The first 29 chapters give a description of the present condition of education in Bengal, the remaining 22 chapters discuss the recommendations of the Commission. We are glad that the report has at last emerged from the stage of mystery and seen the light of day. It is difficult to comment on it at present, though we feel that the task of study will be exceedingly arduous.

"What of Persia"?

Thus the "Nation":—

What of Persia? The Persian Delegation is still knocking at the door of the Conference, and asking for admission as a Power friendly to the conquering Alliance. Every Power but ourselves would open the door; why do we alone keep it shut? Is it that the real Persian demand is for independence (with reparation for the frightful war-damage done by the Turks and the Russians) and that we, having other designs in view, and prosecuting them energetically at Teheran, do not intend that Persia shall be free? I recommend inquiry. What is the settlement that we are pressing on the Shah and his Ministers? Can it be denied that we are seeking to retain control over their choice of advisers? If there is nothing in it inconsistent with the demand for independence, then the Delegation can come into the councils of Paris, and the Anglo-Russian Convention, which now we alone maintain, can be denounced and done with. Persia is perfectly friendly to us, but she wants to be quit of British no less than of Russian Imperialism. At least she deserves our pity, for she has suffered frightfully from the war, and from no fault of her own. And how, with Russia being out of the way, can we in decency turn the dualism of the Convention into a British Protectorate?

An Amazing Muddle.

Some correspondence has been placed at our disposal which reveals an amazing amount of laxity, prevailing in the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay. On 27th May last a local firm of importers brought to the notice of the Assistant Collector the fact that duty was still being collected by the Customs Department on the basis of exchange rate of 1/6d. to Re. 1, though the same had for some time been fixed by Government at a higher, viz., 1/8d. per Re. 1 and requested that, if that was so, orders might be passed to assess the duty at the correct rate in force at the time of payment and to refund the extra duty collected. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter was made by the Assistant Collector's office on 14th June, and the Assistant Collector was pleased to state that "the matter is under consideration and that a further communication will be made to you later." No "further communication" having been received after the lapse of a month, the firm sent a reminder to the Assistant Collector on 15th July. After a delay of nine days more, the Assistant Collector thought it fit to inform the firm that "the new rate of exchange, viz., 1s. 8d. per rupee has been brought into force from the 23rd May last and that all goods imported on and after date, will be assessed to duty accordingly."

Blunder Admitted.

It will be seen that this reply completely ignored the point raised in the firm's letter, viz., whether it was not true that the new rate of duty was not fixed by Government at an erlier date, namely, from 13th May and whether the Office would be prepared to refund the extra duty collected on that basis. The firm brought this strange oversight to the notice of the Assistant Collector, who, it will be seen from his reply, quoted below, had to confess that his Office had been assessing the new duty from a wrong date:—

"With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that on further consideration it has been decided to introduce the new rate of exchange with effect from 13th May last. All goods imported on and after that date, will be assessed to duty accordingly."

There must be something seriously amiss in an Office which is capable of a blunder of the type revealed above.

A Timely Publication.

We welcome Mr. G. A. Natesan's new publication on "Indian Reforms." It brings within a short compass the literature on Indian reform which has followed the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. We believe that students of reform are on the whole finding it hard to keep pace with the copious output of literature on the question, the difficulty being enhanced by the fact that Government publications come in fragments. We are, therefore, glad to see the neat little manual of 300 pages produced by Mr. Natesan, which contains some of the most important documents connected with Indian reform. The despatches of Government and the Southborough Committee reports have been compressed for easy reference. The full text of the Bill before Parliament is given, but subsequent publications, like the Crewe Committee reports, and the latest despatches have not been, for unavoidable reasons, included. Nevertheless, the present compilation must be commended as a valuable handbook and it is cheap at the price of one rupee.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was out with the Poona and Kirkee Hounds on Thursday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received Nawabzada Mirza Mahomed Kuli Khan of Cambay at Government House on Thursday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the Fergusson College on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis at Dinner.

Government House and Grounds were thrown open to the rank and file of the Garrison on Thursday afternoon, H. E. the Governor's Band played between 5 and 7, p.m.

THANKS FOR WINNING THE WAR.

MOTION IN COMMONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George to-day moved a resolution of thanks.

Referring to Marshal Foch, the Premier said that his genius was recognised by friend and foe. The war would have been won without Marshal Foch but not in 1918, (cheers), and what the winning of the war in 1918 meant to the world was difficult to calculate. The gratitude of the civilised world therefore, went out to him. (Cheers).

The Premier paid a notable tribute to Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey for accepting the challenge of Prussianism in 1914 thus saving Britain from shame. We would have been a prosperous but a despised people had we not entered the war. (Cheers) The way in which millions then rallied to the flag was one of the most thrilling and most inspiring episodes in the history of the world and would always be associated with the name of Lord Kitchener. (Cheers). The dauntlessness of these men ranked with the iron infantry of Marlborough or Wellington on land and with the daring of the seamen of Drake at sea. (Cheers).

Referring to the Mercantile Marine, the Premier said the horrors they sometimes had to bear were worse than the battlefield. Everywhere on land, on sea and in the air the sustained strain on the men was beyond anything in history. Moreover we had fought better and more formidably in 1918 than ever.

Services of Women.

He paid an especial tribute to the invaluable services of women.

Regarding the contribution of the Dominions they had only to pursue the truly dazzling list of victories won by the Overseas men to realise the greatness of their share. (Cheers). "We rejoice" continued the Premier "as much here as they do that through the valour of their sons they have won a permanent place in the fraternity of nations". (Cheers.).

India's Share.

India's remarkable contribution, notably in the East, had won her a new claim on our consideration, a claim so irresistible that it ought and must overpower all prejudice and timidity which might stand in the way of her progress. (Cheers).

The Premier eloquently referred to the silent sufferings and agonies of multitudes of men and women who bore the rack and strain in their homes and concluded, "All classes suffered alike. No class can point a finger of reproach at another. The nation whose men and women have shown such splendid qualities in the hour of their country's need shall get together again in the case of a more subtle menace to save the Motherland from danger." (Loud cheers).

The motions which supported Liberal and Labour leaders were passed unanimously.

Mr. Inskip drew attention to disparity in the amounts granted to Gen. Birdwood compared with the other army Commanders.

Mr. Joynson Hicks drew attention to the omission of the names of Sir Charles Monroe who carried out the evacuation of Gallipoli, afterwards going to India as Commander-in-Chief, also Sir Frederick Sykes who was chief of the Air Force in the field.

Mr. Lloyd George replying to Labour criticism emphasised that a hundred millions were being spent on pensions for men and their dependents. (Loud cheers.).

WAR SERVICES OF COMMANDERS.

MOTION FOR MONEY GRRNTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, the Premier moving a resolution for money grants to the commanders of forces, emphasised that the British scale of war pensions was incomparably the most generous in Europe aggregating ninety-eight millions sterling yearly, or half the national expenditure before the war. The Premier urged that exceptional rewards ought to be given to those who had borne exceptional responsibilities with exceptional success. The Premier paid a tribute to Field-Marshal Haig's tenacity, dauntlessness and readiness to subordinate himself to the demands of his country. He recalled how Lord French at Ypres fought with small forces, one of the six decisive battles of the war covering the British Army with honours. (Cheers.)

The Premier paid a tribute to General Allenby, the brilliant commander, who had won the last and most triumphant crusade (cheers), and to Field-Marshal Henry Wilson, one of the most gifted soldiers Britain ever possessed. His vision and gift of organisation were one of the greatest assets of Britain in the crisis of 1918. We were indebated to Col. Robertson that the General Staff was so well organised and that it rendered such great service during the war.

Major-General Trenchard with his energy, daring and imagination made the Air Force a formidable machine.

Lieut.-Col. Hankey's services were known to few, but were unsurpassed and showed remarkable foresight with regard to the requirements of the war. He was indeed an organiser of victory. (Cheers.)

The Premier paid a tribute to the brilliant leadership of Generals Plumer, Horne, Byng, Rawlinson and Birdwood, without which it would have been impossible to turn the tide of battle in 1918. (Cheers.)

Admiral Beatty had established finally the supremacy of the British Navy. (Cheers.) Admiral Jellicoe's services before and during the war were incalculable. Admiral Sturdee by the brilliant Falklands action rid the Pacific and the Atlantic of German raiders. Vice-Admiral De Robeck's services were well-known. Commodore Tyrwhitt was the outstanding representative of the torpedo flotilla, whose ceaseless vigilance ultimately baffled the enemy's designs. (Cheers.) Rear-Admiral Keyes would live in naval history as the chief figure of the Zeebrugge exploit. Admiral Madden had rendered invaluable aid in naval organisation. This was but a small part of the recognition we owed to those great men. (Cheers.)

Mr. Adamson moved the reduction of the vote to two hundred thousand sterling to be divided in the same proportions as proposed on the ground that the grants were out of all proportion to the monetary rewards given to the rank and file. The amendment was rejected by 288 votes to 66.

REDUCTION OF WAR GRANTS.

LABOUR PARTY'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

The Labour Party has decided to move the reduction of war grants to £200,000. The main criticism of the grants in the lobbies is the smallness of recognition of the Air Force.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TONNAGE.

HEAVY INCREASE IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

Lloyd's Shipping Register, the first uncensored issue since the war, shows that in 1919 the United Kingdom owns 54.1 per cent. and the United States 24.1 per cent. of the world's tonnage compared with 41.6 and 4.46 per cent. respectively in 1914.

The tonnage of the United States has increased by 6,729,000 compared with the decrease of 5,003,000 in the United Kingdom.

EXPECTED WHEAT CROP OF BILLION BUSHELS.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Barnes, a director of the grain corporation, announces that the wheat crop of one billion bushels is assured but there is no hope of reduction in price.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

The Havas agency states:—According to an interview with an authoritative Chinese Peac Delegate the Chinese will not persist in the demand that Japan should hand over the iron mines and coal mines which the Germans were working in 1914, but China will never agree to lose her sovereignty over German built Tsingto although China is willing to make the city an international port like Shanghai.

SYMPATHY FOR KOREANS.

Sympathy for the Koreans fighting for their independence was expressed at a dinner given to the Korean delegation to the Peace Conference.

PREMIER HONOURED.

HIS MAJESTY'S LETTER.

CONFERING ORDER OF MERIT'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

His Majesty has conferred the Order of Merit on Mr. Lloyd George.

The following is His Majesty's letter to the Premier:—

"Buckingham Palace,

Aug. 5.

"My dear Prime Minister.

"The honours and rewards to Officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force having been submitted to Parliament, I feel that my people will share with me the regret that it is not possible to express the nation's grateful recognition for the pre-eminent services rendered by the Prime Minister both in carrying the war to a victorious end and securing an honourable peace. To rectify somewhat this omission and personally to mark my high appreciation of these services, it gives me great pleasure to confer upon you the Order of Merit.

"Believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"GEORGE R. I."

DEMOBILISATION OF FRENCH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Aug. 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

Demobilisation of the French Army is being pushed actively. The task of deconcentration will be complete by September 15th, total demobilisation being realised by October 4th. Then France will have an army totalling about 600,000 men.

HEALTH OF TROOPS ON N. W. FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Montagu read a long telegram from India detailing the arrangements for the health and comfort of the troops on the North-West Frontier. He stated that he was enquiring into alleged transport and medical breakdowns. He had telegraphed for information with regard to the outbreak of cholera in the Sixth Indian Brigade at Ali Masjid.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

COMPLETE AUTONOMY URGED.

MESSRS. PATEL AND MADHAVRAO'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

In to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee the Hon. Mr. Patel said that the members of the Congress were not going to be satisfied with the Bill which gave them merely a share in the Government of the provinces and nothing whatever with regard to the administration of India.

Replying to Mr. Montagu, he said he agreed that the members of the Congress wanted to control the public purse, because thus they would effectively control the Government. He considered that an electorate already existed capable of electing a responsible government. For example, six hundred thousand local electors in the Bombay Presidency could easily be used as the basis of electorate for legislative purposes.

Mr. Madhav Rao stated that his experience tended to show that diarchy was not and could not be successful and ought to be dispensed with everywhere in favour of complete autonomy. The elected system in Mysore was very successful. The sitting was adjourned until August 8th.

Mr. Acland replaced Sir D. Maclean on the Committee.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNIONS REITERATE THEIR DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

Big railway unions reiterate their demand that the Congress pass a bill authorising the Government ownership of the railways with profit-sharing with the employees. A referendum of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States comprising six hundred thousand members is in favour of the private ownership of railways.

AMRITSAR & GUJRANWALA.

SENTENCES ON LEADERS REDUCED.

NO FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN'S ORDER.

Simla Aug. 5.

Orders have been passed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in respect of the persons sentenced by the Martial Law Commissions in the Amritsar and Gujranwalla Leaders' Case. Sentences have been commuted as follows:—

GUJRANWALA CASE.

Lala Mohan Lal—5 years.

Lalas Chuni Lal, Bihari Lal and Haveli Ram—4 years.

Lala Amar Nath—3 years.

Dewan Mangal Sen—2 years.

M. Matiullah, Mr. Sarab Dayal and Lala Jagannath—1 years

Mr. Labh Singh —6 months.

AMRITSAR CASE.

Dr. Hafiz Muhammad Bashir—6 years.

Dr. Saif-ud-din Kichlew, Dr. Satya Pal, Swami Anu Bhawan Nand, Mr. Dina Nath and M. Ghulam Muhammad—2 years.

Dr. Gurbaksh Rai—1 year.

Pandit Kotu Mal and Lala Narain Das Khanna—6 months.

M. Abdul Aziz—3 months.

In all these cases imprisonment is rigorous and sentences of forfeiture have in all cases been remitted.

"The Tribune."

AFGHAN DELEGATES SIGN PEACE TREATY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following message was received here at 11-15 this morning from the Associated Press special correspondent at Rawalpindi:—"The Afghan delegates have signed the Peace Treaty."

DEALING WITH PROFITEERING.

PROPOSAL FOR CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

STATEMENT BY SIR A. GEDDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated at to-day's meeting of the profiteering committee that the Government proposed establishing a central authority to deal with profiteering. New powers would be asked and the penalties increased.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF TRIBUNALS.

TO DEAL WITH PROFITEERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

In his statement on profiteering, Sir Auckland Geddes said the Government proposed to establish local tribunals and county appeal tribunals similar to those under the Military Service Act to deal with profiteering by retailers in the uncontrolled articles of daily use and empowered to inflict fines up to £20, or refer the case to a court of summary jurisdiction which would be empowered to inflict penalties up to £200 or six months' imprisonment.

The Government also proposed to empower the Board of Trade to introduce regulations regarding prices in trades, in which profiteering occurred and impose severe penalties for breaches of regulations. The Government proposed that there should be a tribunal under a chairman, with legal training and with a number of deputy chairmen. The tribunal would consist of representatives of the trade organisations including the trade unions. It would sit in small panels, each panel being under a chairman or deputy chairman and consisting of persons knowing the case to be investigated. The Board of Trade regulations regarding prices would be issued on the recommendation of the tribunal.

PROPOSED TRIAL OF THE KAISER.

NOT TO BE DECIDED TILL PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

Replying to Mr. Bottomley, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Allies had not altered the decision to try the Kaiser in London, but no action could be taken until the peace treaty was ratified.

PRINCE OF WALES ON TOUR.

LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

The Prince of Wales left on the "Renown" to-day on a tour of Canada and the United States. Their Majesties the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family took leave of the Prince at Portsmouth.

CACLES ITEMS.

Washington.—The Department of Justice has decided to institute immediate proceedings under the anti-trust laws against five leading American meatpackers.

PARIS.—Chaleil, an ex-prefect of Seine-et-Gise, who was dismissed owing to an attack on the departing German delegates at Versailles, has been reinstated in view of the finding of the commission that the incident was due to the Germans.

(Continued from Column 6.)

full value is derived from the efforts. Every assistance should be given to secure speedy extension of flax-growing in British East Africa. Flax-growing in other parts of Africa, for example, Egypt, Nyasaland, Rhodesia and South Africa seems to present possibilities of success.

The results of the experiments in India show that flax can be successfully grown but the system of central retting necessitating skilled labour and supervision would be necessary to obtain the best results. Successful development would also depend on the expert supervision in the handling of the crop and its proper preparation and grading for market.

BREAD FAMINE IN LIVERPOOL.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' THREAT.

ASHINGTON MINERS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

A meeting of the trade union organisations in Liverpool has appointed a general strike committee to carry out a general strike in sympathy with the police and as a protest against the government attack on trade unionism. Then bakers' strike which is inconveniencing London and the country generally has resulted in a bread famine in Liverpool. The Lord Mayor stated yesterday evening that not a single loaf could be procured in the city.

A meeting of the municipal employees' association of Liverpool has resolved to strike unless the tramwaymen's demands are conceded.

A meeting of the Manchester police resolved not to strike but hoped that the Government would withdraw or amend the first four clauses of the Police Bill.

The miners at Ashington have resumed work.

RAILWAY STRIKERS AND POLICE BILL.

2360 POLICE ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

The South London Tube strikers have passed a resolution affirming their determination not to resume work until the Police Bill is withdrawn, declaring that the Bill is the thin edge of the wedge to suppress the freedom of individual. Both the tube and Nine Elm strikes are repudiated by the executives of the Unions concerned, but a fresh railway trouble is brewing as a result of dissatisfaction with the new scale of pay proposed by the Government.

Meetings of the police at Bristol, St. Helens and South Shields to-day decided bodily to resign from the Police Union. The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police announced yesterday evening that the total police on strike in the country was 2,360.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Police Bill.

RAILWAYMEN NOT TO SUPPORT POLICE STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen decided not to support the Police strike and to urge all railwaymen striking to resume immediately.

SITUATION IN LIVERPOOL UNCHANGED.

ATTEMPTS AT LOOTING SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. [illegible] stated that the situation in Liverpool was not materially changed. The attempts at looting that morning had been suppressed. Attempts of certain persons to cause a complete cessation of work and hand over the city to the mercy of the criminal classes had hitherto failed. The Government had every confidence that the authorities in Liverpool would take every step, however severe, to preserve law and order and protect the citizens from sinister attacks. The Government was prepared to give them every assistance. (Cheers). He mentioned that the attempts to burn the Docks had been unsuccessful.

FLAX-GROWING INDUSTRY.

EMPIRE FLAX-GROWING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMEDATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

An interim report of the Empire Flax-Growing Committee recommends the continuance of the Government's efforts to develop flax-growing within the Empire until

(Continued in Column 5).

ALLIED GENERALS TO BUDAPEST.

FOR CARRYING OUT ARMISTICE.

APPOINTED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has appointed four generals to go to Budapest to supervise the carrying out of the Armistice. They are:—

Graziani,—France.
Gordon,—Great Britain.
Bandholz,—United States.
Monbelli,—Italy.

RUMANIAN ULTIMATUM TO HUNGARIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

PARIS:—It is reported that the Rumanians have handed to the Hungarian Government an ultimatum demanding the immediate surrender of a large proportion of Danube shipping, equipment and supplies for an army of three hundred thousand, rations for the Rumanian troops pending the peace settlement, reduction of the Hungarian army to fifteen thousand, surrender of thirty per cent. of harvest, animals and farm machinery and fifty per cent. of railway supplies.

The French Government says the Rumanian army is not accepting French orders.

PARIS, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The Supreme Council has decided that the General Officer Commanding the French troops on the Rhine will be the Commander-in-Chief of all Allied troops of occupation in view of the preponderance of the French in the international force on the Rhine.

PARIS, Aug. 6.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

The Havas Agency states: The Peace Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies has approved the report of M. Marthou expressing regret that the Treaty does not completely undo the work of Bismark, but pointing out that the League of Nations despite its defects is a sure guarantee for the maintenance of Peace.

The report that agreement has been reached between France and Italy concerning Fiume to be submitted to Britain and the United States is premature.

The Allied Supreme Council has decided to send to Budapest and inter-Allied military mission composed of one French delegate one British, one American and one Italian.

The reports that French officers and soldiers had been killed in Strasbourg during the revolutionary disturbances are totally untrue.

Over one milliard 825,000 francs are to be spent by the French Government in developing the new commercial fleet. A Bill will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS.—Austrian counter-proposals have been received.

HELSINGFORS.—A message from Kieff says it is reported from a Bolshevist source that the Ukrainian General Gregorieff has been murdered.

BOLSHEVIK FOOD OFFENSIVE AGAINST UKRAINE.

DETACHMENTS ORDERED TO SEIZE FOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 8.

STOCHOLM.—A telegram from Petrograd says the bolsheviks have started a food offensive against the Ukraine. Detachments of several thousands of soldiers with machineguns have been ordered to seize all the food possible in order to save Petrograd and Moscow from certain famine.

COAL FOR EUROPE.

NOT TO BE EXPECTED FROM U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 7.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

At a meeting of the Supreme Allied Council in Paris Mr. Hoover, Food Controller, stated that no coal imports to Europe could be expected from the United States. Consequently the Supreme Council decided to form an Inter-Allied Council for the production and distribution of coal using Czech and Polish workers in French Belgian and German Mines.

COAL SHORTAGE FEARED FOR FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 8.

Coal shortage is feared for France next winter and steps are being taken for providing coal in sufficient quantities. The task of distributing throughout France goods purchased recently from the American Army occupies the attention of the French Controller of Supplies. Every measure will be taken to prevent speculation by profiteers when foods have left the hands of supply organisations.

STRIKE IN U. S.

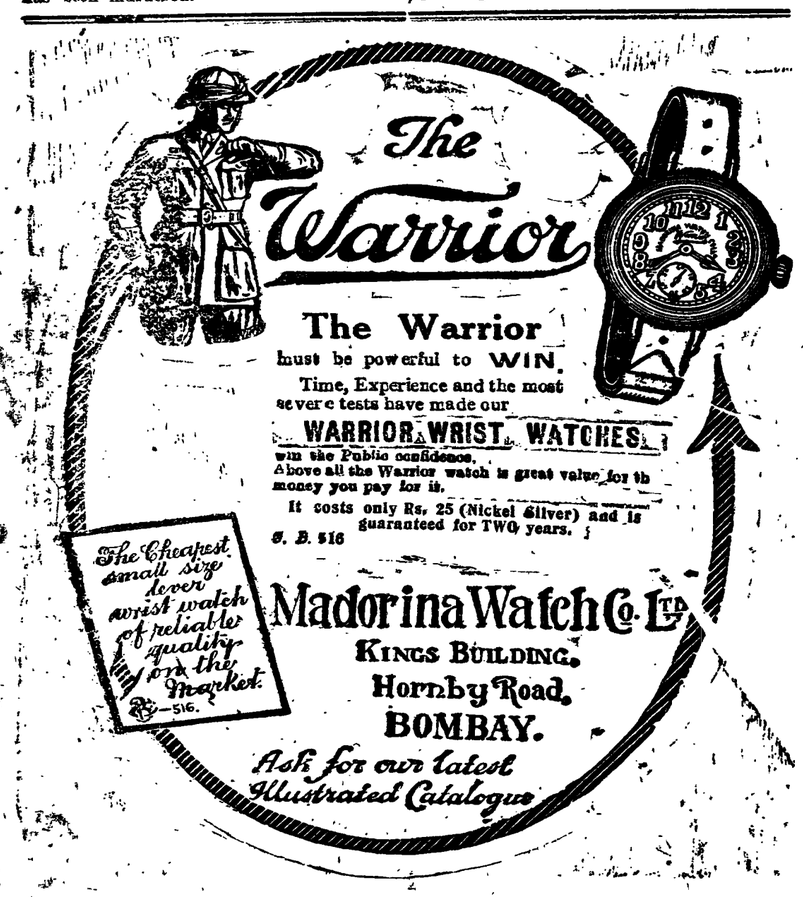
WILSON ABANDONS CONFERENCE WITH SENATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has abandoned the conferences with the Republican and Democratic Senators on the League of Nations until the problem of the dearness of living is solved. He conferred with the Cabinet on the matter and considered the report of the special commission appointed to tabulate measures to reduce the cost of living. The report recommends legislation.

Meanwhile, authorised strike of railway-shopmen demanding an advance of twenty-five per cent. on wages and forty-four hour week is spreading in the country despite appeals from Labour leaders to resume pending the strike vote.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"Stop the Folly of the Executive."

(FROM "THE NATION.")

From this week onwards, presumably until the closing weeks of the session, a group of fourteen Lords and Commons are to be occupied closely with the affairs of India. They compose the Joint Committee to whom the Montagu Reform Bill has been referred, by the vote of both Houses, after a perfunctory second-reading debate in the Commons, and no debate at all in the Lords. Their Chairman is the Earl of Selborne. Lord Sinha, the first and only Indian peer, is, necessarily, the sole direct representative of India among the fourteen. The Committee is to make, if it can, a workable scheme out of the draft measure which Mr. E. S. Montagu submits in redemption of the pledge solemnly given by the British Government on August 20th, 1917. In other words, its task is to create the framework for a system of Responsible Self-Government in India. This and no other is the issue which the British people are now called upon to face. Lord Curzon himself warns his countrymen that they have already delayed too long. That, of course, is the plain truth, on the political side. But the gravity of the situation with which we are confronted is not in the constitutional position. It is in the deplorable crisis into which the Administration has been precipitated by months of infatuated rigor in the Executive.

Rowlatt Legislation and After.

The present Reform Bill was born in a tempest, as to which England has been and is singularly uninformed. Four months ago the Viceroy's Government, carried through a new measure of repression and summary procedure known as the Rowlatt Act. It was driven through the Legislative Council against the solid vote of the Indian members. Outside the Council no Indian leader of standing had a word to say in its favour. Throughout the country a movement of protest was organized, and multitudes of people, especially in the larger cities, kept the 6th of April as a day of fasting and humiliation. The leaders of the passive-resistance crusade failed to hold the lawless elements in hand, and in several cities grave disturbances occurred. In Bombay, the good sense of the Governor had its reward in a speedy cessation of unrest. In the Punjab, on the contrary, the extraordinary rule of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, has plunged the province into panic and hate. Machine-guns and military aeroplanes were used to disperse mobs, whose only weapons were sticks and stones. In Lahore, the military authorities with almost incredible folly, caused men of mature age to be publicly flogged in the open market-place—in many cases, it is said, for no greater crime than the closing of their shops in sympathy with the national mourning. Indian leaders were deported, newspapers suppressed, and prominent citizens, known for their municipal or other public work, thrown into prison and refused permission to employ counsel of their own choice. Under the system of martial law proclaimed in the Punjab in April, the courts-martial have been going ruthlessly forward week after week, sentencing men and boys to death and long terms of transportation. In the city of Lahore alone, about a thousand college students have been punished—all of them, apparently, by order of a gentleman who gained experience of martial law in Bechuanaland. And, as the Indian papers show, the new Lieutenant-Governor is continuing Sir Michael O'Dwyer's policy without check.

For a particular illustration of British justice as conceived and applied by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, we cite the treatment to which an influential and respected public man is being subjected. Mr. (or, as they say in the Punjab, Lala) Harkishen Lal, is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of the Middle Temple—a barrister and banker, financial adviser to the Sikh Maharaja of Nabha, and promoter of the constitutional reform movement; in no sense whatever an extremist. He joined Mr. M. K. Gandhi in passive resistance to the Rowlatt Act, taking the lead in organizing the movement of public mourning in Lahore. For his share in this experiment in legitimate direct action, Mr. Harkishen Lal was arrested on a charge of sedition. The day before his arrest martial law was proclaimed in the Punjab, and forthwith the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer began to put into force every device of the executive despotism which has been elaborately perfected since the heyday of the East India Company. Martial law in India means Government under ordinances, old and new, with retrospective action, and by commissions thus created and empowered to deal with offences "other than those specified in the said ordinance." Mr. Harkishen Lal was first arrested on April 14th, and deported to Isakhel, a place on the north-west frontier of the Punjab, just outside the area under martial law, the line of which he was forbidden to cross. On May 6th, he was again arrested at Isakhel, taken back to Lahore, and, in the company of ten others, charged before the martial-law Commissioners with conspiracy, waging war, sedition, and membership of an unlawful assembly. The pleaders of Lahore being unwilling, through terror of the Executive, to appear for them. Mr. Harkishen Lal sent to Allahabad for one of the most eminent Hindu advocates in Upper India, Punlit Motilal Nehru. The military authorities refused to allow the Pundit or any other lawyer, outside the Punjab, to enter the area under martial law, and, upon appeals for a stay of proceedings being made to the Secretary of State, the accused and his lawyers found themselves impotent in the toils of a politely obstructive India Office, and with their cables held up. As a consequence this important citizen lies helpless, on trial for his life, before a court-martial created after the occurrences which led to his arrest and kept away from effective legal assistance.

A System Without Parallel.

For one Harkishen Lal, however, able to expose the Executive and carry his appeal to the Privy Council, there are scores of thousands in the Punjab to-day conscious only of terror and helpless anger under a system without parallel in the history of civilised governments, barring some recent exceptions, recent and remove. These are the words of Rabindranath Tagore, whose protest has sounded over the world:—

Considering (he writes to the Viceroy) that such treatment has been meted out to a population, disarmed and resourceless, by a power which has the most terribly efficient organization for the destruction of human lives, we must strongly assert that it has no claim to political expediency, far less moral justification. The accounts of insults and sufferings undergone by our brothers in the Punjab have tickled through the gagged silence, reaching every corner of India, and the universal agony of indignation roused in the hearts of our people has been ignored by our rulers,—possibly congratulating themselves for imparting what they imagine are salutary lessons. Knowing, therefore, that appeals have been vain, "and that the passion of vengeance is building the noble vision of statemanship in our Government," Tagore surrenders his knighthood with a gesture of simple horror and pain. His statement of the fact is of scientific exactness. It is supported by every scrap of independent evidence coming from India, blinding the noble vision of statemanship in which to discuss reform, as Mr. Montagu, who has been in India, is fully aware.

The first and imperative thing to do is to stop the folly of the Executive in Upper India. Every administrator knows that a Punjab in suppressed rebellion is the greatest imaginable danger in the Empire. We cannot hold the people down under the harshest repression practised under the Crown for half a century, and delude ourselves that we are rallying the loyalists by complimenting the province upon raising a great army for far-off battlefields. And, while changing, instantly and generously, the spirit of the Executive, we have to open the task of transforming the Montagu Buill. As it stands, it does not provide a practicable basis for the structure of responsible government to which India must come. It goes to the Joint Committee vitiated by one fatal defect. Its scheme of dual government is an expedient which must in the end be self-defeating. It makes little more appeal to Indian reformers than to Anglo-India, and it provides a Civil Service that does not want to work the scheme with an irresistible opportunity for obstruction and evasion. And in this matter the ruling power has really left itself no choice. The declaration of 1917 is an absolute promise. Lord Curzon, once the hardest upholder of the old order, has put the truth into a metaphor. Throw this milestone down and it becomes a tombstone, recording the dishonor of the British Parliament and people.

The Indian Bank, Ltd., and the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce have both nominated Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank Ltd., to represent their views at the All-Indian Currency and Exchange Conference convened by the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd. which meets at Bombay in the current month, to consider the subject of Indian Currency and the present rate of exchange between India and other countries.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN DEPUTATION.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S DESIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

A communique states:—

The Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reforms desire that deputations from Public Bodies and Associations in India should not proceed to England with a view to giving evidence before the Committee without first ascertaining through the Government of India that they will be in time for the Committee to hear them and are not likely to be disappointed.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES IN BENGAL.

ONE-NINTH OF JAIL POPULATION RELEASED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

In the course of a press communique, the Punjab Government states:—In connection with the recent peace celebrations, 1,049 male convicts of general offenders type were released from the jails of the Punjab. Those, who were not selectd for release, received special remissions on the scale recently intimated which resulted in the immediate liberation of a further 554 prisoners, so that, in all one-ninth of the jail population has been released.

PASSAGES BY THE NELLORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the Agents of the P. and O. Company, notify that the Mail Steamer Nellore leaving Bombay on the 18th of August, will terminate her voyage at Marseilles. Homeward passengers, proceeding by this vessel, must, therefore, make their own arrangements for the journey across France.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., inform us that the P. and O. Company are endeavouring to arrange a special train across France in connection with the Nellore and as soon as it is known definitely that the train will run, passengers will be informed by telegram. All baggage by the Nellore will be landed at Marseilles, and any baggage not taken across France will be taken on by the following mail steamer from Marseilles to London, viz., the Soudan leaving Bombay on the 23rd instant."

"FOREIGN MONEY FINANCING AGITATION."

A SWEDE'S CONFESSION.

SCOTLAND YARD'S DEFINITE INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

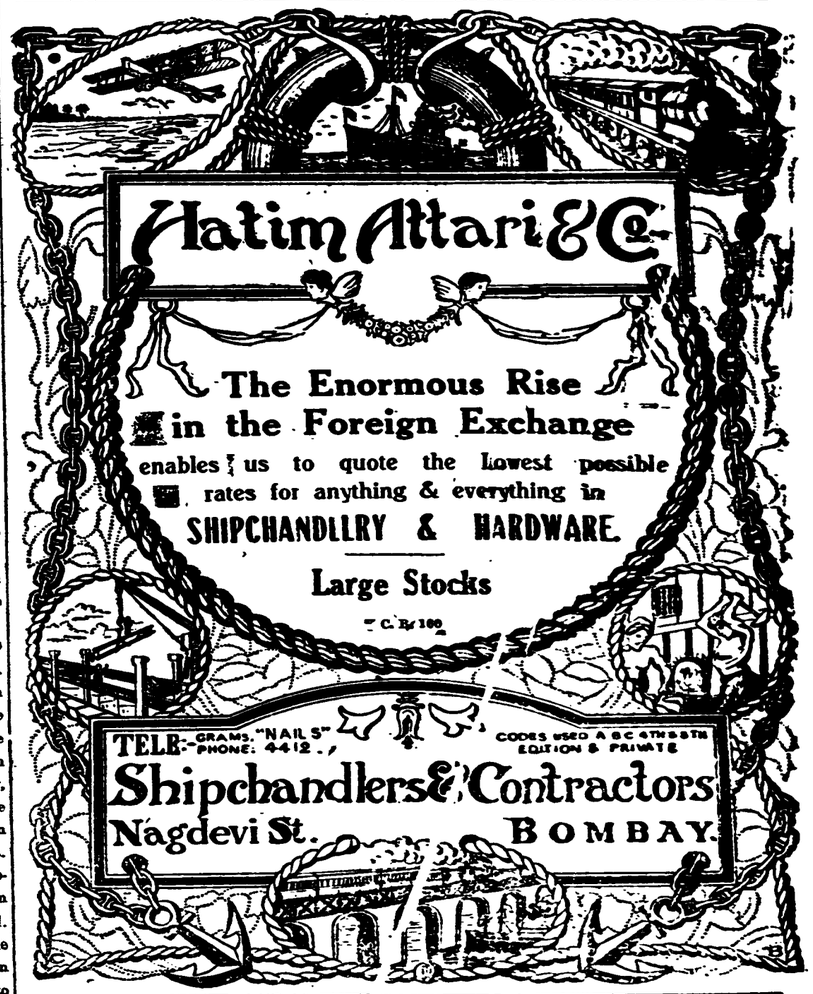
LONDON, August 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., August 8.

Scotland Yard had definite information that foreign money is financing the agitations in Britain with the object of overthrowing the existing system of Government. A certain Swede, who made a full confession, arrived a week ago from Hungary with £8,000, and it is alleged, he delivered it to a well-known extremist. The latter, however, denies having received the money. The Swede has been deported.

CORRECTION.

We are asked to publish the following by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors:—

"The public are informed that in the notice of sale No. 3634 appearing in the issue of the 8th August, 1919, the real seller of the property at 3rd Parsiwada Street is Shapurji Framji Pavree and not Abdul Hussein Allibhoy as stated therein by mistake."

The inquest regarding the death of Woman Keshav who died of electric shock in a house at Club Road is adjourned till 5 p.m., Thursday the 14th instant, the chorum of jurors not being full on Friday.

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UNIVERSITY REFORM.

SADLER COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED.

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission in five bulky volumes, has been forwarded to us. The following is an official summary of the Report:—

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission is an analysis and criticism not only of the university system and the schools upon which it rests, but of the social and historical conditions which gave rise to them, followed by a scheme of reconstruction. Its completeness has made the Report a lengthy document; the main Report runs to five octavo volumes (each averaging about 400 pages), and is followed by eight volumes of appendices, statistics and evidence. The Report is printed in an unusually convenient and attractive form, in handy octavo volumes and in large type; and the arrangement of the work is such that the reader should be able easily to find his way to the chapters and sections in which he is most interested. The evidence is arranged subject by subject so that the reader can review without difficulty the opinions of witnesses on matters in which he is particularly interested

The first seven chapters give the historical and social background which is essential to an understanding of the problem. The Commissioners trace the growth of the Indian educational system and discuss the great landmarks in its development: 1813, when the Directors decided to spend at least a lakh of rupees annually upon education; 1835, when Government decided to maintain an absolute neutrality in religious matters and to devote most of the funds available for educational purposes to the maintenance of schools and colleges of western learning, to be taught through the medium of English; 1854, when Government created a properly articulated system of education, from the primary school to the university, and adopted the affiliating system of university organisation; 1882, when Government decided to withdraw as rapidly as possible from the direct control of secondary and collegiate institutions, except for the maintenance of a few models and, for expansion in these spheres, to trust and encourage private and local effort to the maximum extent, though on the mistaken assumption that schools and colleges wholly dependent upon the small fees which Bengal students could afford to pay would form a desirable solution of the problem; and 1904, when the University Act was passed. This chapter is followed by a special study of the policy of encouraging private effort in education, which has throughout been an outstanding feature of the policy of Government. Then comes a systematic and suggestive study of the psychology of the Bengali student, and of the interaction of his studies with his home life and his social traditions; an unusual contribution to an educational report, but one which should give real help in the comprehension of the problem. The special needs and difficulties of particular elements of the population (notably the Muhammadans) are then analysed.

The school problem in Bengal.

After laying foundations of historical and social knowledge, the Report proceeds to investigate the actual working of the secondary schools, the objects and conduct of the matriculation examination and the recognition of schools. The deficiencies of the existing system arise, in the main, from four principal causes:—

(a) Most of the high English schools are under-equipped and are conducted by an underpaid and for the most part an untrained staff.

(b) They are unduly dominated by an examination (the matriculation) which is itself ill-designed and not of sufficiently high standard, and which gives no encouragement to many lines of study necessary for the welfare of the pupils and for the prosperity of the country.

(c) Owing to the existing division of authority between the University and the Department of Public Instruction there is no adequate machinery for supervising, guiding and assisting the work of the schools as a whole; in other words, a coherent system of secondary education does not yet exist.

(d) A large and vitally important part of secondary instruction is actually conducted, not by the schools but by the colleges of the University in their intermediate classes; and, because it is so conducted, it largely fails of its purpose, partly because the methods chiefly employed (those of the mass-lecture) are unsuitable for work at this stage, and partly because many subjects and lines of study, especially those which have a vocational bearing, are almost wholly disregarded.

The Arts Colleges.

The next chapters of the Report deal with the arts colleges, and with the remarkable development of post-graduate work which has taken place during the last few years. The defects of the system, to which the Commissioners refer, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(a) The numbers are too great to be efficiently dealt with by a single university organisation.

(b) The under-graduate courses of instruction in arts and science are given by colleges which are almost entirely self-contained and in entirely self-contained and in many cases widely scattered, and generally too meagrely staffed and equipped to be able to do justice to their students; some of them being wholly, and most of them mainly, dependent upon the fees paid by the students—a source of income wholly inadequate for the purpose. Even in Calcutta, where there are many colleges, there is no efficient co-operation.

(c) The courses of instruction are too predominantly literary in character; too little varied to suit various needs; nor is there adequate provision for training in technical subjects. At the same time, the methods of instruction are far too mechanical, depending mainly on mass lectures, and giving a quite insufficient place to individual guidance and advice. This is due in part to the numbers which have to be dealt with; in part to the influence of a bad tradition; but mainly to the fact that the University is (in regard to undergraduate work) almost exclusively an examining body, external to the colleges.

(d) The great majority of the teachers are underpaid, and have no legal security of tenure and next to no freedom in their work, while most of them have no prospect of attaining to positions of dignity and importance, such as would form a stimulus to good work.

(e) While the University has recently undertaken the direct control of almost the whole of the post-graduate work for the degrees of M.A. and M.Sc., and has brought about considerable improvement in this regard, there is, because of this division, an unhappy cleavage between the higher and lower teaching work of the University and its colleges, which has led to some friction, and has tended to the impoverishment of undergraduate work.

(f) It is impossible for the scattered colleges in the mofussil in their present condition and with their existing resources, to give to their students a training which would deserve to be described as university education. At present, moreover, these colleges suffer from lack of direct contract with the work of the University. Few of them have representatives upon the governing bodies of the University, and those few only by accident. They have therefore no share in the responsibility for framing the courses of study which they pursue, nor can they adapt themselves to the needs of their districts.

The second volume is devoted to studies of special aspects of university work. The first chapter discusses the education of women, and gives not only a description of what is actually being done, but a demonstration of the immense social importance of this branch of work, and of the difficulties by which it is surrounded. Two lengthy chapters deal respectively with the examination system and with the medium of instruction. The former not only shows that the domination of examinations is more pronounced in Bengal than perhaps anywhere else in the world, but also brings out many of the problems of examination in a way that should be instructive elsewhere besides Bengal. The latter shows, by an examination of evidence, that opinion in Bengal is deeply divided and greatly bewildered as to the extent to which the vernacular and English should respectively be employed in teaching. Then comes a chapter on the conditions of student life, which draws a sad picture of the circumstances in which many of the students, especially in Calcutta, have to carry on their work, and of the dangerous results which often follow from them. A short chapter on the site of the University winds up the volume.

Professional and Technical Training.

The third volume is mainly occupied by chapters describing the provision now made for various branches of professional and technical training, teaching, law, medicine, engineering, agriculture and technology; the general result being to show that in all these fields save law and, in a less degree, medicine, the provision now made is quite inadequate to the needs of a modern and progressive community.

Administrative Problems.

The volume ends with three chapters on administrative problems. The first of these shows that the governance and administration of the University is unsatisfactory and ineffective as an instrument for the encouragement of learning. The Senate has to serve as a representative assembly and at the same time to decide matters of detail appropriate to a small executive. It is neither large enough to reflect all the shades of relevant experience and opinion, nor small enough for the discussion of intricate affairs. The Syndicate is at once insufficiently representative, and too accidental in its composition to decide, with adequate knowledge of what they involve, all the problems which the insufficiently differentiated constitution of the University assigns to its care. The relations between the University and the colleges are such that, while there is no really effective means of securing the efficiency of the colleges, yet they are under an unduly rigid control which restricts their freedom of action and makes it difficult for them to show any independent initiative. The University is also loaded with administrative functions, particularly in regard to the recognition of schools, which it cannot adequately perform, and which bring it into difficult relations with the educational organisation of the State. The second of these chapters deals with the position of Government in regard to education. The Commissioners urge that the relations between Government and the University are of an unsatisfactory kind, involving far too much detailed Government intervention which cannot be satisfactorily exercised and which undermines the sense of responsibility of the university authorities; while the peculiar relation between the University of Calcutta and the Imperial and Provincial Governments adds an element of complexity and confusion which is not found in the other Indian universities. A section of this chapter is devoted to a discussion of the vexed question of Government service. After enumerating certain advantages in the Government service system, the Commissioners contend that these advantages are more than outweighed by grave disadvantages. The system is marked by undue rigidity; the distinctions between its grades arouse irritation and sometimes lead to unintentional injustices; it gives rise to administrative inconveniences, and from this point of view has been condemned by many leading members of the educational services themselves and by several Directors of Public Instruction; it tends to officialise education and to centralise its organisation; and it embarrasses the privately managed schools, because their field of choice is restricted by so large a proportion of qualified teachers being confined to schools under Government management. A later section of the chapter deplores the practice which has been followed ever since the foundation of the Indian universities of treating university qualifications as the sole formal credentials for public employment—a practice which has been insensibly extended so that even minor clerkships are in a large degree filled on this basis. The final chapter of the volume indicates that each Indian university tends to become a water-tight compartment and that the connexion between the Indian universities and those in other lands is not as close as it should be.

The fourth and fifth volumes contain the exposition of the main structural reforms proposed by the Commission, and the arguments upon which they are based. The Commissioners point out that it is a programme which it must take years to bring to full fruition even under the most favourable circumstances, and which will require considerable financial assistance from public and private sources. Two members of the Commission, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad and Dr. J. W. Gregory, add notes in which, while accepting the main features of the scheme, they suggest variation in detail, some of which are of importance.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secondary Education.

The Commissioners feel that the satisfactory reorganisation of the university system of Bengal will not be possible unless and until a radical reorganisation of the system of secondary education, upon which university work depends, is carried into effect. Their main recommendations are as follows:—

(i) The stage of admission to the University should be (approximately) that of the present intermediate instead of that of the present matriculation.

(ii) The duty of providing training at the intermediate stage should be transferred from the universities to new institutions to be known as 'Intermediate Colleges,' some of which should be attached to selected high schools, while others should be organised as distinct institutions. There should be at least one intermediate college in each district of the Presidency, besides a certain number in Calcutta and Dacca; and the courses of the intermediate colleges should be so framed as to afford preparation not only for the ordinary degree courses of the University in arts and science, but also for the medical, engineering and teaching professions and for careers in agriculture, commence and industry.

(iii) The intermediate colleges for men should in all cases be separate from degree, colleges, and even where they are provided or managed by closely-linked authorities, should be organised under a distinct educational and financial control.

(iv) There should be two secondary-school examinations, the first, approximately corresponding to the present matriculation to be taken at the end of the high school stage, at the normal age of 16, or, in special cases, at the age of 15, and to be known as the high school examination; the second, approximately corresponding to the present intermediate, but much more varied in its range, to be taken at the end of the intermediate college course, at the normal age of 18, and to be known as the intermediate college examination. Success in this examination should constitute the normal test of admission to university courses.

(v) The existing Department of Public instruction is not so organised as to be able to regulate and supervise the new system; more than half of the schools connected therewith are at present entirely outside its jurisdiction. And although the University is entitled to a large voice in these affairs, its governing bodies cannot be so organised as to deal effectively with them, especially as they lack the necessary funds. The Commissioners therefore recommend that there should be established a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education, to consist of from fifteen to eighteen members, with power, to appoint advisory and other committees including outside members. The Board should also have the power to constitute provincial or divisional advisory councils.

(vi) A majority of the Board should consist of non-official members, and the Board should always include at least three representatives of Hindu and at least three of Muslim interests. Subject to these provisos, the Board should include: (a) a salaried President, appointed by Government; (b) the Director of Public Instruction, ex-officio; (c) a member elected by the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council; (d) five representatives appointed by the University of Calcutta and two by the University of Dacca; (e) from five to eight members appointed by Government among whom should be included (if not otherwise provided for) representatives of the needs of industry, commerce, agriculture, medicine and public health, secondary and intermediate education, the educational needs of girls and those of the domiciled community.

(vii) The powers of the Board should be: (a) to define the various curricula to be followed in high schools and intermediate colleges; (b) to conduct the two secondary school examinations described above, subject to the proviso that the universities should in each case have the power to determine what forms of the intermediate college examination they would accept, and under what conditions, as qualifying for admission to their courses in various faculties; (c) to grant, after inspection, formal recognition to high schools and intermediate colleges as qualified to present candidates for the high school or the intermediate college examinations, and as adequately organised and equipped places of instruction; (d) to advise Government as to the needs of these grades of education, and as to the best modes of expending the available funds for these purposes. In the opinion of the majority of the Commission it is essential for the adequate performance of the functions of the Board that it should have an inspectorial staff of its own and that it should exercise substantial executive powers, especially in regard to the distribution of grants to schools and intermediate colleges (within the limits of the allotments made for these purposes by Government in its annual budget), and in regard to the exercise of control over such high schools and intermediate colleges as may be maintained out of public funds.

(viii) The Board thus organised, with its President, should not be wholly separated from the Department of Public Instruction, but should be regarded as an important branch or aspect of the whole system of educational organisation, closely linked with the other branches, especially through the Director of Public Instruction. The character of the Director's office would thus be materially changed. He would be relieved of much detailed work, but he would become a chief of the staff and expert adviser to the Member or Minister in charge of Education, and would himself be in touch with all the aspects of educational work. To express this important change in the functions of the Director the Commissioners recommend that he should be given the position of a secretary to Government.

University Reform.

The Commissioners are of opinion that one of the most essential and efficient remedies for the present evils is the creation of new universities, wherein the teaching function can be assured its due predominance. To this end they recommend the organisation of the teaching resources which exist in the city of Calcutta in such a way as to create a real teaching university; the creation of a university of Dacca; and the encouragement of new university centres in the mufassal by the concentration of resources for higher teaching at a few points. The following recommendations are applicable to all universities which may now or in the future be created in Bengal:—

(i) The Governor-General and the Government of India should cease to stand in the special relationship which they at present occupy in relation to the University of Calcutta. The Imperial Legislative Council should retain responsibility for all legislation affecting the fundamental Acts of universities; and the Governor-General should assume the office of Visitor of the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca and of any future universities in Bengal.

(ii) The Governor of Bengal should be Chancellor of the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, and of any future universities in Bengal, performing functions in many respects different from those now assumed by the Chancellor.

(iii) The Government of Bengal should take the place of the Government of India in all ordinary dealings between the State and the universities in Bengal; though the functions of Government in this regard should involve much less detailed interference than is now the case.

(iv) The regulations governing the work of the universities should be made less rigid, and should be thus classified in accordance with the character of their subject-matter. (a) The *Act*, made and alterable only by the Imperial Legislative Council; (b) the *Statutes*, made in the first instance by the Imperial Legislative Council but subsequently capable of being altered or added to by the Court of the University, subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal; (c) the *Ordinances* made by the Executive Council of the University, subject to ratification by the Court, the Chancellor having the right of veto; (d) the *Regulations*, made by appropriate bodies in the University to which such powers are entrusted by Statute or Ordinance.

(v) Honours courses, distinct from the outset from pass courses, should be instituted in the universities in order to make provision for the needs of abler students; and the pass courses should be arranged in coherent groups of subjects.

(vi) The duration of the degree course should be three years after the intermediate stage; this provision being applied immediately in regard to honours courses, and at an early date in pass courses. In appropriate cases honours graduates should be permitted to proceed to the degree of M.A. one year after taking their degree.

(vii) The titles of professor and reader should be strictly reserved for persons upon whom these titles are conferred by a university, and who are in receipt of a minimum salary, to be defined.

(viii) Appointments to professorships and readerships should be made by special selection committees including external experts; and, in order that there may be in each university a certain number of western-trained teachers of these ranks, a defined number of professorships and readerships in each university should be appointed on the nomination of selection committee acting in England, but including representatives named by the University.

(ix) Small Civil Service Commissions should be appointed (a) to define the stage of educational attainment which should be required in the case of various groups of posts under Government; (b) to conduct competitive tests among qualified candidates for such vacancies as may be announced, under such conditions as may be defined; (c) to approve all appointments made by direct nomination in cases where this method of appointment is held to be desirable.

(x) In view of the necessity for paying greater attention to the health and physical welfare of students, a director of physical training should be appointed in each university; and a Board of Students' Welfare, including medical representatives, should be one of the standing boards or committees of each university.

(xi) Having regard to the comparatively backward condition of the Muslim community in regard to education, every reasonable means should be taken to encourage Muslim students, and to safeguard their interests. The recommendations in this respect are summarised in a special chapter of the Report.

The University of Dacca.

The Commission depart from three features of the original scheme: (a) the organisation of the University as a purely Government institution; (b) the organisation of the University upon a collegiate basis; and (c) the staffing of the University almost wholly upon a collegiate basis. The main recommendations are as follows:—

(i) The University of Dacca should be established as a unitary teaching university, wherein all formal instruction given in the name of the University should be given by officers of the University and under the direct control of the university authorities, no collegiate organisation being interposed between these authorities and the students.

(ii) The principal authorities of the University should be: (a) The Visitor (the Governor-General of India); (b) the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal); (c) a full-time salaried Vice-Chancellor; (d) a widely representative Court, including ex-officio, elected and nominated members; the Court should have the power of making Statutes, of approving the financial policy of the University, and of generally reviewing its work, and since so large a body could not meet frequently, it should elect a Committee of Reference to represent it in dealing with the Executive Council; (e) a small Executive Council, with substantial powers of control over finance and the general policy of the University and with power to make Ordinances; (f) an Academic Council including the principal teachers of the University, and having large independent powers in all purely academic questions affecting courses of study, examinations and degrees; (g) Faculties, Boards of Studies and other statutory Boards.

(iii) Government should make to the University a stated annual block-grant, leaving to the university authorities (subject to annual audit) the responsibility for expending these funds in the most economical way, and for raising, by private contributions or otherwise, such additional funds as may be necessary.

(iv) The teaching staff of the University should ultimately be appointed by the University itself acting through selection committees which should include (in the case of the more important posts) external experts appointed by the Chancellor; a certain number of defined posts being filled after nomination by a selection committee acting in England, on which the University should be represented. The system can only gradually be brought into operation; and in the first instance it will be necessary to provide the most complete safeguards for the rights, actual and prospective, of the existing members of the Educational Services engaged in educational work in Bengal. The initial appointments should be made by the Government of Bengal, with the advice of the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction.

(v) The teaching work of the University should be organised in departments, each under the responsible charge of a principal teacher, who should usually be a professor, though in some minor subjects he might be a reader.

(vi) The University should be a residential university, not in the sense that all students should be required to be in residence under university control, but in the sense that the majority of the students will need to have residences provided for them, that the provision and conduct of these residences will be systematically organised, under the direction of the University, and that the residential units will be utilised for the development of social life. The residences should be arranged in large units to be known as halls, and subdivided into houses. Room should also be found for smaller residential units provided by private agency with the approval of the University; these should be known as hostels.

(vii) In order to meet the needs of the Muslim community, a special department of Islamic studies should be organised, leading up to a degree or diploma and forming the culmination of the reformed madrassah course, in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Dacca University Committee

(viii) There should be a strong representation of Muslim interests upon all the governing bodies and the principal boards and committees of the University; there should also be a Muslim Advisory Committee; and one of the halls should be specially organised for Muslim students.

The Teaching University in Calcutta.

The Commissioners hold that a unitary university such as has been proposed for Dacca is impossible in Calcutta, because the numbers to be dealt with are too large, while the colleges, many of which have done valuable work, cannot be disregarded. They have therefore recommended a programme of reconstruction under which the colleges should abandon the ideal of being self-contained and self-sufficient, and should be prepared to co-operate with one another and with the University; that the University should have effectual means to exercise a due control over the quality and character of the teaching given in its name; and that, in the system as a whole, there should be a great increase of elasticity, such as will enable the colleges to pay due regard to the varying needs of their students. The main recommendations are as follows:—

(i) The system of governance of the University should be reconstructed; and in future the authorities of the University of Calcutta should be:—

(a) the *Visitor* (the Governor-General of India),

(b) the *Chancellor* (the Governor of Bengal).

(c) A salaried full-time *Vice-Chancellor* with the pay and status of a High Court judge.

(d) A *Treasurer*.

(e) A widely representative *Court*, including ex-officio and elected members, and a small number of nominated members. The Court would have several hundred members, and be representative of every important educational interest in Bengal. It would (1) make Statutes and ratify Ordinances, (2) review the work of the University, (3) approve the financial estimates. As a body so large could not often meet, it should elect a *Committee of Reference*, to act on its behalf in financial matters.

(f) A small *Executive Council* of 17 members which should be responsible for the financial and administrative management of the University, and should have power to make Ordinances.

(g) An *Academic Council* of 80 to 100 members, including representatives of all constituent colleges, and of all grades of teachers, which should be responsible for regulating the teaching work of the University, and in general for purely academic questions.

(h) Faculties, Boards of Studies, Committees on Courses, a Board of Examinations, a Board of Students' Welfare, and other standing Boards and Committees (including the Mufassal Board and the Board of Women's Education separately referred to below.).

(ii) The University should be organised primarily as a teaching university, consisting of incorporated and constituent colleges: the incorporated colleges being institutions owned and managed by the University itself, the constituent colleges being distinct corporations enjoying full membership of the University, fulfilling defined conditions, perform-

(Continued on page 14.)

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 13.)

ing defined functions and enjoying defined privileges. The affiliating functions of the University (in regard to temporarily affiliated colleges in Calcutta, and to mufassal colleges) should be regarded as subsidiary, and of a more or less temporary order.

(iii) The conditions of admission to the rank and privileges of a constituent college should be laid down by Statute, any alteration of which would require the assent of the Government of Bengal.

(iv) Colleges admitted to constituent rank should enjoy the following privileges: (a) they should each be directly represented upon the Academic Council; (b) their students (under-graduate and post-graduate) should be entitled to attend university and inter-collegiate lectures without payment of special fees; (c) their 'recognised' teachers should be eligible for appointment as university professors, readers, lecturers and examiners without leaving their colleges, and for membership, of all academic bodies; (d) they should have control over the discipline of their students, and (subject to general regulations) over the amount and type of instruction to be received by them.

(v) In the proposed system of co-operative instruction the functions of the University should be (a) to define the curricula of studies; (b) to provide for the use of teachers and students libraries, laboratories and other equipment necessary to supplement those of the colleges, as well as lecture-rooms at headquarters; (c) to provide teachers especially in subjects not taught by the colleges—teachers in subjects of college instruction, whether for under-graduate or post-graduate work, being normally provided in conjunction with a college or colleges; (d) to 'appoint' college teachers to give in addition to their ordinary college work courses of instruction (both under-graduate and post-graduate) which will be open to the whole University, and to make payment for such courses; (e) to 'recognise' college teachers whose work is confined to the colleges. All college teachers should be submitted for recognition immediately after their appointment by the college, and recognition should only be refused on the express ground that the candidate was not qualified for the work proposed to be allotted to him. A denial of recognition by the University should not invalidate the appointment of a college teacher; but if at any time the number of unrecognised teachers employed by a college should reach one-fourth of the total, this should be regarded as justifying a withdrawal of its privileges from the college.

(vi) In the proposed system of co-operative instruction the functions of the college should be (a) to direct the studies of their students, both under-graduate and post-graduate, and the courses they are to pursue; (b) to decide what, if any, university or inter-collegiate lectures they shall individually attend; (c) to provide such courses of lectures, special classes, and other forms of instruction as in the judgment of the college authorities may be required by their students; (d) to provide for every student individual guidance and advice in his studies; (e) to certify to the University that every student before submitting to examination has undergone a systematic course of instruction in all his subjects; (f) to provide the necessary teaching equipment in the subjects in which it undertakes to give instruction; (g) to supervise the residence, health and discipline of their students. The colleges should enjoy freedom and responsibility in performing these functions, and in particular in appointing its staff. The staff of a college might under this system include teachers of three grades: (a) college teachers who are also 'appointed' teachers of the University, partly paid by the University, and some of whose lectures are open to the whole University; (b) college teachers who are 're-cognised' teachers of the University, but whose instruction (except by special arrangement) is open only to students of the college; (c) unrecognised, teachers, who should be few in number.

(vii) Presidency College, which has always been the principal and the best equipped centre of teaching in the University, should continue to play this part, but its resources should be so far as possible made available to the University as a whole. Hitherto Presidency College has represented the principal contribution of Government to collegiate education in arts and science for men students in Calcutta. In order that Presidency College may freely play its part in the new system, along with other constituent colleges, and in order that this aspect of the financial responsibility of Government for University education may be clearly defined, the college should be reorganised under the direction of a governing body appointed by Government, and including also representatives of the University and of the college teachers. The governing body should be allotted a stated annual block-grant at least equal to the total present expenditure on the college, and should (subject to annual audit) be free to expend this revenue, together with any other sources of revenue which might accrue from fees, subscriptions or endowments, at its discretion. It should (subject to the fullest safeguards for the existing and prospective rights of members of the Educational Services) be free to make appointments to vacancies in the teaching staff without reference to service rules, under such conditions as might be defined by Government at the time of transfer, and in accordance with the regulations of the University; but at least ten chairs, to be held by teachers of the college, to be known as Presidency Chairs, and to carry all the dignity and privileges of professorships in the University, should be reserved for western-trained scholars, and should be filled after nomination by a Selection Committee acting in England; part of the instruction offered by the holders of these chairs being open to the whole University.

(viii) Appointments to professorships, readerships and lectureships in the University should in every case be made with the aid of a specially appointed committee of selection, which should, in the case of professorships and readerships, include three external experts nominated by the Chancellor. In all cases in which a professorship or readership is associated with a particular college, or in which the college provides a part or the whole of the emoluments of the post, the college should be represented on the Committee of Selection, and should have the power to veto any particular appointment. With this exception all appointments to teaching posts in a constituent college should be in the hands of the college, the University reserving the power to give or withhold recognition.

(ix) Colleges which are unable to fulfil the conditions laid down for admission to constituent rank, but whose continued maintenance is necessary for the accommodation of students, should be granted, on defined conditions, the privileges of temporary affiliation for a period of five years, in order to give them an opportunity of satisfying the conditions for constituent rank.

(x) It is necessary to afford financial assistance to colleges in order to enable them to fulfil the condition of admission to constituent rank. It is also necessary to establish at an early date new arts colleges, notably an Islamia College for Muslim students, to which university chairs or readerships in Arabic, Persian and Islamic history should be attached, and an orthodox Hindu college, based upon the degree department of the Sanskrit College, to which university chairs or readerships in Sanskrit and Pali should be attached.

(xi) All colleges should be inspected at intervals of not more than three years, and a single general inspection report should be circulated.

(xii) All applications to Government for additional assistance made by or on behalf of the University itself or any of its colleges, whether incorporated, constituent or temporarily affiliated, should normally be forwarded through the Executive Council which, in forwarding them would be empowered to append its own comments and recommendations.

(xiii) In view of the great difficulties attending a simultaneous transplantation of institutions so numerous as those connected with Calcutta University, and the certainty that unless all were transplanted, the co-operative system of teaching would be rendered impracticable, and in view of the impossibility of leaving a city of the size of Calcutta without a university organisation at its centre, the Commission consider that the attractive proposal to remove the University to a rural or suburban site must be abandoned. The centre of the teaching and administrative work of the University should continue to be in the College Square area, where the administrative and teaching centres of the colleges should also be as far as possible concentrated. But land should be acquired in the suburbs for residential purposes and for playing fields; and the whole problem of the sites of educational buildings in Calcutta and its district should be carefully planned and worked out in conjunction with the Calcutta Improvement Trust and the Corporation.

(xiv) In order to safeguard the interests of the Muslim community, there should be representatives of Muslim interests upon the principal governing bodies, boards and committees in the University. The establishment of a Muslim Advisory Board with power to address any constituted body of the University upon any question affecting the interests of Muslim students is recommended.

(xv) For the determination of any dispute between any college or university teacher and the appointing authority regarding the fulfilment of the teacher's contract on appointment, the University should appoint a tribunal, by whose decision both parties should be bound to abide.

(xvi) Any college or community or group of teachers who feel themselves aggrieved should have a right to appeal to the Chancellor, who should have power to appoint a small impartial commission of enquiry.

Mufassal Colleges.

The Commission recommend that some special form of treatment is necessary for the mufassal colleges. The best solution will ultimately be that by a judicious concentration of resources a few of these colleges should be encouraged and helped gradually to develope into more highly organised and semi-independent institutions, and ultimately, perhaps, into distinct universities, while others should become intermediate colleges. This change, however, should not be unduly forced; and some form of organisation ought to be created which, while rendering possible the development that seems desirable, would not exclude other possible solutions.

(i) The mufassal colleges should, for the present, remain in association with the University of Calcutta, and the direction of their affairs should be entrusted to a special Board of Mufassal Colleges, upon which every mufassal college teaching up to the degree level should be represented, while, in order to ensure equivalence of standards, there should be a substantial representation of the Teaching University; and the Academic Council should be consulted upon all proposals affecting degree courses.

(ii) In order to encourage the growth of the stronger colleges which may be capable of becoming separate universities, such colleges should, on fulfilling certain defined conditions, receive the title and rank of 'University Colleges', and should then be specially represented upon a special panel of the Board, and empowered to exercise a certain degree of autonomy in the framing of their courses and the conduct of their examinations.

(iii) Additional funds will be necessary for the development of the university colleges. Such funds as may be available for this purpose should be expended by Government after report from the Executive Council of the University.

Government Service.

The Commissioners think that the organisation of the university branch of the educational services should be considered in connexion, and only in connexion, with a scheme of university reform. The time is at hand when the service system of recruitment for educational work should be gradually abandoned, or be so transformed in character that the continued use of the term 'service' would be misleading. The main recommendations are as follows:—

(i) In regard to the secondary and higher secondary branches of education the ultimate establishment of a professional organisation of the main teaching body in all schools under the direction of the Board should be aimed at from the outset; teachers being free to transfer their services from private to Government schools or *vice versa*, and being all participants in a general system of superannuation, managed by the Board But reasonable conditions as to the salary and tenure of all teachers should be exacted by the Board from all schools under its jurisdiction.

(ii) In view of the need of western-trained teachers in these grades of education, a special corps of teachers should be recruited and paid by Government (through the Board) and should enjoy full security and pension rights. This 'corps' may be regarded as a modified service, but with two differences: (a) that there would be no fixed or invariable hierarchy of grades; and (b) that the work of the teachers so employed would not be limited to Government institutions.

(iii) For university work the service system is unsuitable, especially in its present form; in the new University of Dacca, in Presidency College, and in other Government colleges engaged in university work, appointments should in future be made not by the Secretary of State or by the local Government, but by the governing bodies of the universities and colleges concerned. At the same time these should be safeguarded against abuse (a) by providing for a special form of selection committee; (b) by providing that in the case of certain listed posts which it is desirable to fill with western-trained scholars of distinction, nominations should be made by special selection committees in England, on which the University and the college (where a college is affected) would be represented; and (c) by the recommendation that Government would guarantee the salary and pension or superannuation allowances attached to these posts.

(iv) Recommendations in this regard do not apply to the administrative educational services.

Professional and Technological Education.

Recommendations are made in regard to these forms of teaching. Courses for the medical, engineering and teaching professions and for careers in agriculture, commerce and industry will be taught in the intermediate colleges. For the training of teachers, there should be a department of education at each of the two universities; and, in addition to the B. T. degree, education should be included as a subject (a) in one of the courses of study at intermediate colleges, and (b) in some of the groups approved for the pass B.A. and the M.A. degrees. By these and other means, the Commissioners hope that 700 trained teachers will be sent annually into the secondary and higher secondary institutions. In medicine, the medical colleges in Calcutta should become constituent colleges of the Teaching University, the training in the preliminary sciences should be provided as soon as possible elsewhere than in the medical colleges and a school of dentistry should be established. In engineering the Sibpur College should be placed under the direction of a governing body, and should gradually devote itself wholly to higher or university work; the lower or technical classes being provided for elsewhere. Provision should also be made for training in architecture, agriculture, the leather and chemical industries, and in some branches of the textile industries. The University of Calcutta should have power to institute, when it thinks fit, a Faculty of Economics and Commerce. But in all these departments it is training above all which is needed, and as training is costly and demands elaborate equipment in nearly all vocational subjects, no course of study should be defined until there is a responsible assurance that the necessary provision of teaching and equipment is forthcoming.

Education of Women.

The education of women should be dealt with by bodies especially conversant with the needs and interests involved. The Commission therefore recommend a standing committee of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education to deal with the education of girls and a similar body in connexion with the Universities. In view of the small number of women candidates for university courses, the intermediate classes should not be separated from the degree colleges for women.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN

First Race starts at 3-0 *p.m.*

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The following are the horses left in for the Second Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, the 9th instant:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Athracite 9-7, Footman 9-4, Penny Pie 9-2, Gladiator 9-1, Mazboot 8-13, Pantomime II 8-12, Symrex 8-9, Dunskey 8-8, Cicatrix 8-7, Royal Band 8-4, Margreen 8-3, Zefus 7-8, Cherry and Black 8-2, Miss Rollestone 8-0, Country Lad 7-10.

THE KOREGAO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mintspear 7-12, St. Bawn 8-5, Japanese Pine (late Alpusme) 7-12, Stageland 9-1, Veiled Certainly 7-8, Antic 9-0, Tarquin 7-6, Decorum 8-1, Lupinus 7-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-10, Kit Grey Leg 6-7, Athlete 8-10, Saunterer 7-12.

THE MULLINGER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Tara Pine 9-9, Crushed Glass 8-10, Firpo 7-12, Hello Kells 9-9, Final Proof 8-10, South Star 7-11, Tommy Atkins 7-7, Dorania 9-2, First Exchange 7-7, Cregon Pine (late Fari Lad) 7-6, Miss Glad Eyes 8-10, Balira 7-5, Arles 7-4, Spearwood 8-11, May Las 8-7, Jaconette 7-4, Lucky Thought 7-3.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Najdi 8-10, Dartmoor 9-3, Anaiza 8-5, Durbaa 9-3, Bayonet 8-5, Gazal 8-8, Innocence 8-4, Resident 8-8, Bhookhri 8-12, Beadmaker 7-13, Bluey Lee 8-7.

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Sufwat 9-6, Rose Hill 9-3, Royal Court 9-0, Ferry Boat 8-13, Mooltan 8-13, Union Jack 8-11, Mentor 8-10, Tawdry 8-9, Nassau 8-9, Cessation 8-5, Zuheir 8-0, Gold King 8-0, Dandelion 8-0 All Joy 7-13, Balloon 7-13, Quantity 7-12, Black Ivory 7-12, Portcullis 7-12, Ajmer 7-10, Redoubt 7-6, Excelsior 7-6, Good Luck 7-6, Cheeter 6-12.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Div. 1. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms Race for Arabs in 3rd Division

Tasmania 8-11, Oxford 8-10, Sammy 8-10 Welcome 8-10, Taj 8-7, Mettle 8-7, Colonial 8-7 Speedwell 8-7, Walter 8-6, Bill Bailey 8-6 Otherwise 8-3, Firelock 8-3, Chrysanthemum 8-3, Ayr Laddie 8-1, Samson 8-1, Duke of Connaught 8-1, Arab Maid 8-0, Historian 8-0, Palanpur 8-0, American Pine (Beeston) 8-0, Bronze Metal 7-11, Ornate 7-11, Bayard 7-9, Peninsula 7-9, Compliment 7-9, Kherallah 7-9, Hurricane 7-9, Karam 7-5, Pine Apple 7-5, Good Star 6-6.

The NASRIYEH PLATE.—(Div. II). Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms Race for Arabs in 3rd Div.

Chiertain 9-0, Hatham 8-10, Joker 8-10, Torpedo 8-10, Shatra 8-10, Eldorado 8-10, Justice 8-10, First Attempt 8-7, Contest 8-6, Countermark 8-6, Huntsman 8-4, Darjeeling 8-4, Tiger 8-4, Socotra 8-4, Emir 8-4, Aligarh 8-3, National 8-3, Anarchist 8-1, Cleaver 8-0, Peace Day 7-11, Three Fifty 7-11, Caulkey 7-10, California 7-10, Asfoor 7-9, Nasriyeh 7-9, Archduke 7-9, Ellis 7-9, Mackdunia 7-7, Chairman 7-5, Beta 7-5, Rashad 7-2, Grey Hero ..., Chungiz 6-6, Rangoon 6-6.

THE MASRIYEH PLATE.—Division III. Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms Race for Arabs in 3rd Division.

Fusilier 9-3, Eastern Star 8-11, Sir Martin 8-10, Spinner 8-10, Little John 8-7, Second String 8-6, Bolt Away 8-6, Paladin 8-4, My Royal 8-4, Markhor 8-2, Harib (Great Power) 8-1, Tired Tim 8-1, Monocle 8-1, Look Out 8-1, Orphan 8-1, Summerton 8-1, Harrington 8-0, Pilot 8-0, Gazetteer 8-0, Patel 8-0, Atar 7-11, Whip 7-11, Bahadurjung 7-9, Top Notch 7-9, Newcastle 7-9, Sadak 7-5, Antonio 7-5, Jamnagar 7-5, Magdala 6-12, Bismark 6-10, Lamington 6-10, Kitchener 6-6, Bankipur 6-6.

ST. CAJETAN'S DAY.

The day of St. Cajetan, the Patron Saint of Assagao (Bardez, Goa) will be celebrated by the Assagonenses in Bombay on Sunday, the 10th instant with a Solemn High Mass, Sermon and Benediction in the Bishop of Damaun's Chapel at Colaba, and *not* in the Babul Church, Burrows Lane, as usual. The service will commence at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN WOMEN UNIVERSITY

AN APPEAL.

The third annual report of the Indian Women's University states that the last three years have marked the gradual growth of the University through successive stages from that of a sapling to that of a flowering plant and the year saw the first fruit of the University. The degree of G.A. (Graduate in Arts) was conferred this year on the first successful graduate of this University by the Chancellor, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandakar, and it is a matter of pride to the University, that this first graduate has set an ennobling example to be followed by others coming after her. She has given her life-long services to the cause of women's education and has enrolled herself as a life-member of the Hindu Widows' Home Association.

The Hindu Widows' Home Association is the main foundation of this University. It feeds the University with a complete College, High School and a Normal School to train lady teachers for primary schools. The number of students in the College and the Normal School on the 1st July, 1919, was 16 and 55 respectively. It is hoped that the next June will see some trained lady teachers with the Graduates of the University.

Prof. D. K. Karve, Organiser of the Indian Women's University, was engaged throughout the year, in his work of popularising the idea of the University and of collecting funds for it. His work has been more than gratifying.

The annual meeting of the Senate was held on the 14th and 15th June, 1919, when thirty-four out of the sixty fellows were present. Some of these had come from distant places such as Calcutta, Hyderabad Sind and Bangalore. Four sittings were required to finish the work before the meeting. It was resolved among other matters that a candidate coming out successful in the Vernacular Final Examination of this University should be granted the certificate of the Entrance Examination, provided she appears and passes in English at an Entrance Examination held in any of the subsequent years. Two resolutions were also passed for giving facilities to failed candidates.

The first convocation was held on the 15th June, 1919, when the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar awarded the degree of G.A. to Mrs. Varubhai Shevade and presented certificates to other successful candidates. There were in all 42 candidates registered for different examinations, out of whom 29 were successful.

The year under report was abnormally hard for collecting subscriptions, but in spite of that the University has come out unscathed through it. At the end of June, 1919, the University possesses a permanent fund of Rs. 125,000 in addition to a current fund of Rs. 4,500 and an endowment fund of Rs. 2,000. Annual income of more than Rs. 4,000 will be produced from the Permanent Fund and it will be sufficient to meet the ordinary current expenses of the University. A sum of nearly Rs. 10,000 is expected from annual subscriptions and minor contributions, from which the special expenses will be defrayed. The question of giving Grants-in-Aid to schools started at different places and ready to adopt the curricula of this University is before the Syndicate and ere long, it is expected that the University will be in a position to help in its humble way different schools carried on the lines chalked out by this University and to widen its scope of usefulness.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

In the course of an Appeal issued on behalf of the University, Prof. D. K. Karve, the Organiser of the University writes:—

The Indian Women's University is trying to solve the problem of education of women on its own lines. It is an experiment involving far-reaching consequences. Its success will ensure the rapid advance of secondary and higher education among the women of India. Its failure may do some harm to the advancement of the cause. The promoters of the movement fully recognise their own responsibility. But they must, and do with confidence, count upon the support of sympathisers to make the University a complete success. They welcome help from every quarter and feel grateful for whatever help is given to them. But their main reliance for the success of their enterprise, is upon the educated middle class which bears the burden of all public work and all public activities in all parts of the world. They started the University without practically a single rupee to its credit. But they were strong in the faith that the educated middle class would not fail them in the hour of need and they have found that their expectations have come out true. They therefore further appeal to them to come forward with their help, join the University in their hundreds and thousands as members and sympathisers, and create so many centres for the University movement all over the country. It will not be possible to see all the people individually. Whosoever, therefore, receives this appeal, whosoever is a friend of the cause, whosoever believes in the higher education of women as an indispensable factor in the uplift of the nation, let him send his own contribution, let him strive to secure the support of his friends, and last but not least, let him try to enlist for the cause the interest and sympathy of all whom he can in any way influence. The promoters send this appeal in the hope that it will evoke a liberal response and trust it will not be addressed in vain.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 8.

S. S. Banca from Bassein via Colombo. Agents M. M. and Co.:—37,812 bags rice.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,371 tons, Captain J. Brown, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

S. S. Iran:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Iran, 1,719 tons, Captain F. Genovese, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 967 pilgrims.

The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru which left Bombay on the 4th July, arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Shingo Maru left Kobe for Colombo via Moji on the 3rd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7.

S. S. Banca, Hanson, Bangkok, July 14.
Aug. 8.
S. S. Nankin, Manley, Gibraltar, etc.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8.

S. S. Dunera, Fysh, Shanghai, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Iran, Genovese, Jeddah.
S. S. City of Karachi, Brown, Liverpool via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Heim for Bangkok.
Steamer Nellore for London.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
Steamer Shooster for Jeddah.
Steamer Lusbo for Delagoa Bay.
Steamer Seekonk for New York.
Steamer Hindoo for Dunkirk.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Banca:—The D. C. Cooper Co.'s steamer Banca, 1,049 tons, Captain E. J. Hanson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 14th ultimo.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dunera, 3,419 tons, Captain R. P. Fysh, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Banca, Captain E. J. Hanson, arrived here from Bangkok, weather experienced during the voyage, hard S.-W. winds to Ceylon, thence hard N.-W. heavy seas.

S. S. Nankin, Captain J. Manley, arrived here from Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, monsoon gale to 6.30 E., thence moderate monsoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 8th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hindoo ..	Calcutta	16-8-19	..J F & Co'
[illegible]	Hull	12-8-19	... M & Co
[illegible]	Kobe	11-8-19	.. N Y Kaisha
[illegible]	[illegible]	13-8-19	..T M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kobe	20-8-19	..O S Kaisha
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]	..J Finlay & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Ton Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..W & A & Co
Ormuz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..M M & Co
30 Ton Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..R S Sharkey
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Q Persia ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..E M & Co

MAZAGON WALL.

Irrawadi ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..K N & Co
Asirgarh ..	Karachi	8-8-19	..A & Co
Upora ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..K & Co
Komati ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..A & Co
Sarkagh ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..A & Co
Samawati ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..A & Co

MERWANJEE'S DRY DOCK.

Teredo Phoias	[illegible]	9-8-19	..S P T

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of [illegible]	Karachi	9-8-19	..K N & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Varela ..	Australia	9-8-19	..A Y K
7 Indian ..	Jeddah	9-8-19	..M & Co
8 Alexandra	[illegible]	[illegible]	..K M & Co
9 Baron Aethy	Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Diyatalawa	Kobe	23-8-19	W & A & Co
13 [illegible]	[illegible]	9-8-19	[illegible]
40 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Varna ..	Basra	9-8-19	..M M & Co
2 Ahsra ..	Marseilles	9-8-19	..M M & Co
3 Montegreen	Marseilles	9-8-19	..A & M
4 Kamsy ..	Suez	9-8-19	..J A & M
5 Banda ..	Rangoon	11-8-19	..M M & Co
7 Ormonde ..	Liverpool	21-8-19	W & A & Co
8 Ramgarh ..	London	11-8-19	[illegible]
10 Agra ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..M M & Co
11 Ramore ..	London	15-8-19	..M M & Co
12 Ramora ..	London	15-8-19	..M M & Co
13 Tornea ..	Karachi	11-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Ramgarh ..	Africa	11-8-19	..M M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Aamagola	E & S Africa	25-8-19	M M & [illegible]

MUSLIM SAILING BOAT.

Sarala ..	Basra	9-8-19	..M M & Co.

EXPORT.

Aug. 8.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 53 tons linseed cakes, 25 tons groundnut cakes, 40 tons cotton seed cakes, Sanday and Co.; 3,000 bundles cotton yarn, Peirce Leslie and Co.; 1,288 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

S. S. Hindoo for Dunkirk:—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Varsin for Marseilles:—868 cwts. groundnuts, 4,188 cwts. teaseed, 40 cwts. niger seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—1,319 cwts. coffee, Manekji Nowroji; 583 cwts. mustard seed, Ratunjee Jeevandas and Co.; 546 cwts. mustard seed, 40 cwts. bees wax, 1,000 cwts. tamarind, Volkart Bros.; 635 cwts. groundnut kernels, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Nellore for Marseilles:—1,500 tons manganese ore, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 10,001 cwts. copra, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Circassia for London:—250 cwts. camphor, G. B. Heerji.

S. S. Kashger for London:—100 bales hemp, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 387 cases butter, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 4 cases bristles, Allen Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 100 cwts. ginger, 150 cwts. coffee, Ewart Latham and Co.; 5 bales cotton and woollen rugs, G. Bhadmull.

S. S. Manora for London:—100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts. linseed, 5,200 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 9,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.; 300 cwts. gum kadaya, Shivjee Khetsey and Co.; 40 cwts. ginger, Esmail Rahimtoola; 100 cwts. ginger, Rainbhoy Meherally; 80 cwts. cardamoms, D. B. Khan and Co.

S. S. Seekonk for New York:—530 cwts. myrabolams, Childs and Joseph, 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 75 cwts. gingelly seed, 55 cwts. turmeric, General Import and Export Agency.

S. S. Ilford for Hull:—8,000 cwts. rape seed, D. B. Khan and Co.

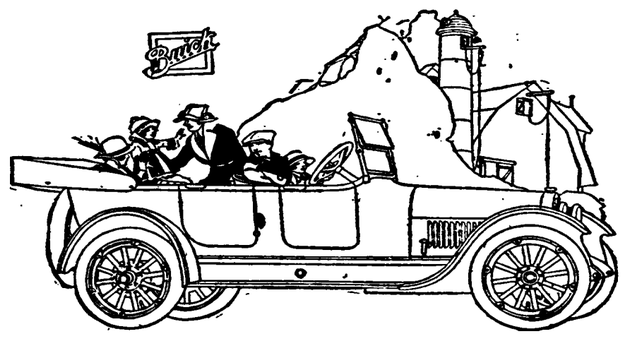
S. S. Tenkai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Mitsuki Maru for Osaka:—396 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Buick



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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1339-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co, Part heard.

102-17—Madhowji K and Ch. Waghji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co, Not to be called on till 12-8-19.

1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakalbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co.,

1363-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi.

1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v Mahomedally A Sassoon, Little and Co.

694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas & Co.

856-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

855-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Asignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

857-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

458-16—Bhai K and Gir, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Narandas Harakchand and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co.

1048-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v K Mister alias Kalekhinf Vazirkhan Master, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

IN CHAMBERS LIST-B COUNSEL.

222-18—Merwanji K & Co., Messrs Hansraj Jadhavji a firm v. Messrs Manakchand Ishwarsingh a firm, Madh K & Ch, Notice.

Re Arbitration Act Re Arb Act in Suit No. 1384-17 and Sect. 833/26 765-17.—Dharamse & Co., Jugmohandas Pranjiwandas Papadiwalla v. Thakersing Dwchand & Co., Soonerdas & Co., Notice.

T & I J 18-17—Forbes & Co., Henry Melliam Oss & anr. v. Tonis M D'Almaida Amarchand & M, Notice.

328.15—Edgelow G W & Co., Madhavlal Govindram & anr v. Dwarkadas Jaikessondas & ors, Payne & Co., 18-7-19.

518-19—Bhai K & G, Amratlal Vastachand v. Himatlal Jugjiwan & anr, Mans H M & Co., 28-7-19.

1003-19—Captain & V, Lakhmidas Dharamsey & anr v. Goculdas Mulji, Vachha & Co., 28-7-19.

1363.18—Mansukhlal H M & Co., Bai Yeshwantibai v. Dattaram Ramchandra & anr, Little & Co., 31-7-19.

1296-19—Matubai J & M, Mathuradas Tapan Pragji Canji & ors, Bhaj K & G, Purshotamrai & Co., Matubhai J & M, 1.8-19.

2109-19—Vachhad & Co., Rustomji Jamshedji Mistry v. Ebrahim Moolla Shamsuddin & Co., M B Chothia, 1-8-19.

1296-19—Purshotomrai & Co., Mathuradas Tapan v. Pragji Kanji & ors, Bhai K & G, Matubhai J & M, 4-8-19.

Re Arbiitration Act Re Messrs Champsey Bhura & Jivraj Baloo Spg. & Wg. Ld.—Edgelow G W & Co., The Jivrai Baloo Spg & Wg Co., Ld., v. Messrs Champsey Bhara & Co., Captain & V, 4.8-19.

472-19—Captain & V, Munchershaw Sorabji v. P V Doshi & Co. a firm, Jamshedji R & D, 4-8-19.

688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Parties concerned, 5.8-19.

688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Parties Concerned, 5-8-19.

969-19—Soonderdas & Co., Harji Morarji v. Walji Khimji & Co., & ors, Pandia & Co., Merwanji K & Ch., 6-8-19.

1063-19—Vachha & Co., Takhundas Dharamsey & anr v. Goculdas Mulji, Captain & V, 5-8-19.

421-19—Merwanji K & Co., Pranjiwandas Gordhandas a firm v. Sha Purshotam Ambalal a firm, Ard H D & Co., 4-8-19.

O S 1789-18—Mulji & Th, Nanabhoy Hormusji v. Messrs Hansraj Lakhnidas & anr, Vachha & Co., 26-6-19.

O S 2214-19—Payne & Co, The Hon'ble Mr Manmohundas Ramji & anr v. Goolabbhai & ors, Mer K & Co., 24-7-19.

Re Indian Secreacy Act IV of 1912.—Patell & E, In Re Kissonlal Ramchandra v. Bai Saraswatibai Pete, Matu J & M, Malvi M R & Co., Petition for hearing.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1506-18—Dik M & Co., Thakerseydas Surajmal a firm v. Chiranjilal Bansidhar, Malvi M R & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

1061-19—Mehta D and L, Gopalji Kallianji & Co a firm v Maganlal Dulabhdas & ors, Daphtary F and D, Amarchand and N, Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

1354-19—Vachha & Co., Nathubhai Nagindas v. Hirachand Umersey, Unwalla P & P.

1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mansukhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.

1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.

716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossan Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.

751-18—Bhimji and Co, Keesavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begarie v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.

718-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.

809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.

1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.

1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.

1717-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v. Ramprasad Mutchand, Purnanand and Club.

1289-19—Khahas & Co., Edulji Rustomji v. Fatmabai, Jam R & D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kallianmall Tilokchand, Merwanji R and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-Beneral of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershah and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The President of the Indian Association has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:

"Indian Association emphatically protests against decision of Government treating report Medical Services Committee as confidential and as subject is of great public importance respectfully urges publication of Government proposals on recommendations for public criticism before action as in the case of Public Services Commission recommendations."

GLORIOUS FICTION.

Lord Clwyd, better known as Sir Herbert Roberts, presided at a League of Nations meeting in mail week. In calling upon Major Wheldon, he said that one of the most touching incidents he had heard of in the War was when the Welsh troops were in a very tight corner and the order came for them to advance. Major Wheldon was in charge, and when they marched off he started singing the Welsh equivalent of the famous old hymn, "O God, our help in ages past." When Major Wheldon rose he began by saying that he thought the incident narrated by the chairman was like the report of Mark Twain's death—grossly exaggerated—inasmuch as it never happened.

THE PUNJAB SENTENCES.

LATEST COMMUTATIONS.

We regret we are unable to congratulate the Punjab Government, on the commutation of the sentences against Lala Harkishenlal and others. We would far rather liver under the feeling of terrorism that the original sentences are calculated to create, than that the feeling should be weakened by commutations ever so substantial. A prisoner suffering under a sense of a wrong conviction is not likely to have the edge of the suffering taken off by reason of any reduction in his sentence, so long as the wrong conviction stands registered against him. The wrong in the cases of Lala Harkishen Lal and his co-accused, consists not so much in the sentences—monstrous as they are—as in the convictions for the several acts said to have been done by them. If they have waged war against the king, they deserve no mercy. If they have not, they should be set free. If they have committed a lesser offence, they should have been convicted under sections enabling the judges to impose lighter sentences.

The public should distinguish between the cases of Messrs. Roy and Radha Krishna. These were cases under the sedition section and based on articles written in their newspapers. They had themselves petitioned for mercy and even tendered apology for any unintended vehemence or exaggeration in their language. But in these cases, so far as we are aware there are no petitions for mercy, there are no apologies, but a clear and emphatic denial of charges against them. They are cases in which public opinion can be satisied by a full and open inquiry or by a fresh admission that a grave political blunder has been made and by immediate discharge of the gentlemen now undergoing imprisonment. It is small comfort for a high-minded innocent person to be first sentenced to transportation for nothing and then to have the sentence reduced to a few years' imprisonment. In such cases any commutation short, of complete exoneration, is like adding insult to injury. We hope therefore that the public will not be satisfied without a complete and honourable discharge for the distinguished prisoners or a fair and open inquiry by the forthcoming committee.—"Yours Indu."

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HOUSING PROBLEM.

HOW IT IS TACKLED IN ENGLAND.

MR. ORR'S INTERESTING PAPER.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held o Wednesday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding, when a paper on "The Housing Problem—How it is being tackled in England," sent from England by Mr. J. P. Orr, was read. In the paper it was stated:—

The shortage of housing accommodation particularly for the working classes, was even before the war noticeable in all parts of England; and difficulties in the way of building under war conditions have made the problem of supplying this shortage one of the most pressing problems of reconstruction after the war.

The wholeheartedness with which the problem is being tackled by all concerned from King to workman is very inspiring. The King has made it clear in several public speeches that he has this matter very much at heart. He has held conferences with representatives of the chief local authorities and urged them to take early action. The Prince of Wales has inspected the London Estate of the Duchy of Cornwall and conferred with the local authorities and representatives of the tenants on the spot, with a view to devising measures for the early improvement of housing condition on his own estate. He has extended his patronage to various housing movements, notably those directed by the Garden Cities Association, The Government have introduced drastic amendments into the Housing of the Working Classes Act with a view to facilitate action by local authorities under the housing clauses, and they are offering liberal subsidies not only in the line of finance but also in the way of advice and provision of building materials, and not only to local authorities but also to Public Utility Societies, Housing Trusts and even individuals.

The writer had the privilege of being present when the amending bill after being rapidly put through the Committee stage was passed in the House of Commons without a division. He was much struck by the unanimity of both sides of the House; party differences were sunk; the drastic powers given to the Local Government Board by the Bill excited little comment; and criticism was mainly directed towards getting for the Board even greater powers in the way of subsidizing Public Utility Societies.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SCHEME.

The writer was also present when the London County Council finally passed the big scheme for the improvement of housing London. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee had proposed a scheme under which the Council would undertake the provision within five years of no fewer than 29,000 new dwellings, not such single room tenements as are the homes of some 7,50,000 of the one million inhabitants of Bombay, but cottages with at least 5 living rooms in each. Of these dwellings 10,000 to accommodate about 50,000 persons are to be provided by the end of March, 1921. The scheme also embraces the early clearance of certain of the worst remaining insanitary areas in London, containing a population estimated at 40,000. The scheme was not wholly approved by the Finance Committee, who suggested that the Council should not commit themselves to more than a two years' programme as it was only for houses built within two years that Government had definitely promised a State subsidy. Moreover the Council had a dispute with Government as to the terms of this subsidy. Nevertheless all differences were sunk and the scheme was passed without a division, the main criticism of it being to the effect that it did not go far enough and could only be accepted as a small instalment of what was necessary.

5. Both in the House of Commons and in the London County Council the voice of the labour party was prominent and insistent on the provision of *homes*, and not mere houses. The workmen's aspiration to higher standards of comfort was very evident, and what is more, very well received; and the writer could not help feeling that the problem of housing the working classes in Bombay would be far easier if there were more evidence of similar aspirations there, if there were more "divine discontent", some agency like the Labour Party of England to champion the cause of the working classes, and more readiness to bear fresh taxation for the purpose of improving the living conditions of the masses.

HOUSING IN ENGLAND.

Enormous sums are to be spent on housing in England both by Government and by local authorities and by Public Utility Societies and the fact that there cannot be an adequate return on the capital expenditure is boldly faced as one of the inevitable results of the war. The London County Council's housing programme involves an expenditure of over £2½ millions in 1919-20 and over £3½ millions in the first half of 1920-21, while the estimate presented to Parliament of probable expenditure under the Housing and Town Planning Bill puts the capital required up to the end of 1921-22 at £300 millions and the net deficit to be met annually out of public funds in respect of the 5,00,000 houses which it is hoped will be erected by that time at £6½ millions.

The L. G. B. have taken the greatest trouble to ensure early and energetic action by the Local Authorities. In 1918 various Committees were appointed to investigate different branches of the housing problem, and the recommendations in the Committee's reports have been made the basis of the Board's final instructions to local Authorities, which are embodied in an excellent compilation known as the Manual on the Preparation of State-aided Housing Schemes, which should be studied by all who are interested in the housing problem.

Among the Committee reports which will repay study are two reports of the Women's Housing Sub-Committee which was especially appointed to consider the housing problem from the housewife's point of view and gave special attention to devices in house planning directed towards reducing unnecessary drudgery in the home by (e.g.) improved methods of heating, better hot water systems and labour-saving arrangements. These have been brought into greater prominence in a "Model Homes Exhibition" organized by the "Daily Express" and "Sunday Express" in Westminster, which has won great popularity.

The Manual contains clear and detailed instructions showing local authorities and Public Utility Societies how to proceed in order to derive the fullest advantage from the Government offer of assistance, an essential condition of which is that every scheme must be submitted to Government for approval by 6th February, 1909, and that the houses in the subsidized schemes must be available for leasing by the 6th February 1921. Plans of various approved types of cottages are printed in the Manual and hints are given as to how estates can be laid out to the best advantage and so as to secure the prompt approval of the L. G. B. which must be obtained before a scheme can be entitled to a State subsidy.

STATE SUBSIDY.

This subsidy is given in the shape of (I) a capital loan and (2) a grant towards liquidating the annual loss on a housing scheme. It is recognized that with the capital so dear and cost of guilding so high as they are now the rents obtainable for the homes require will fall short of the economic rents i.e., rents which yield a fair nett return on the capital sunk in the building. In the case of Local Authorities Government make good by annua grants throughout the period for which the capital required for a scheme is borrowed whatever annual loss there may be over and above what the local authority can meet by levying a special rate of one penny in the pound. In the case of Public Utility Societies Government bear 30 per cent. of the annual loan charges on the capital sunk in the scheme. Local Authorities are empowered to borrow the whole capital required for the scheme at current rates of interest for a period of 80 years; and Government lend to Public Utility Societies three-fourths of the required capital for 50 years, on condition that the Societies adopt certain regulations devised mainly to secure to their tenants a voice in the administration of the society and security of tenure so long as they pay rent regularly and live at peace with their neighbours.

To secure the State against loss through mismanagement by the owners of the houses, the rents are subject to the approval of Government, and sale of houses, except with the consent of Government, is prohibited, and the subsidy is liable to reduction if the cost of management is extravagant. Further details of the terms of the settlement are clearly set out in the Manual; they will be found a useful guide to administrators in India in devising similar settlements and in particular the conditions by which concessions to Public Utility Societies are safeguarded against abuse will be found most instructive.

Not content with the issue of this excellent Manual the L. G. B. have arranged through the Ministry of Munitions for the prompt supply of building materials of all kinds to the promoters of approved working class housing schemes and for the standardising of doors, window frames, etc., and finally they have appointed to each of 11 different regions into which England has been divided a Housing Commissioner with an expert staff of surveyors and architects charged with the duty of giving every possible assistance to Local Authorities and Public Utility Societies in the development of their housing schemes.

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS FOR COTTAGES.

A. Another step that Government have taken is that they organised through the Royal Institute of British Architects a competition for designs for cottages. This the Bombay Government did at our instance: but here Government went further—they requested the London County Council to arrange for the erection of some 24 cottages embodying the prize designs on their estate and the L.C.C. have undertaken this on behalf of Government.

The new amendments of the law have evidently been devised to remove the main obstacles to progress in housing that were disclosed by the reports of the various investigating Committees. (Vide para 7 above). Under the amending Bill Local Authorities have new powers which will enable them to follow many avenues of progress in housing which were hitherto closed to them. They will now, for instance, be able.—

(1) to acquire and improve buildings so as to render them fit for habitation by working classes.

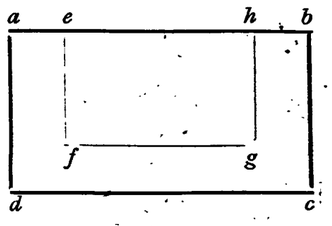
(2) to lease or sell land acquired for housing the working classes to private parties for that same purpose or for use for purposes incidental to the development of land as a working class estate.

(3) to promote and assist Public Utility Societies desirous of erecting working class houses by making grants or loans to them by subscribing for their Share or Loan-capital or by guaranteeing interest thereon.

(4) to raise an eighty years' loan for the purpose of providing houses for their own staff.

Again the acquisition of land for slum clearance schemes is greatly facilitated, expedited and cheapened by the new clauses. The land can be taken up at 14 days' notice and the compensation for the land *including —buildings thereon* is to be the value of the land as a site *cleared of buildings* and available for development, in accordance with the building byelaws for the time being in force. Further if the scheme provides for the rehousing of the working classes on the land the compensation ascertained as above is to be reduced by a certain percentage, viz., the percentage by which the value of the whole scheme area when cleared is reduced in consequence of the requirements of the scheme as to the appropriation of certain land as a site for working class houses.

13A. It is not easy to summarise in a few words the provisions of the Bill on this point; but perhaps the effect may best be understood from an illustration. Let a b c d be the scheme area of 12 acres and e f g h the part of it (say 3 acres), which is to be devoted to re-housing after clearance. Put the value of a b c d cleared for development as a site for buildings of any kind conforming with the bye-laws at £4,800. When the user of *e f g h* is restricted to working class dwellings that site



will fetch considerably less than when there is no such restriction; and it may be that in consequence of these dwellings being there the land immediately adjoining e f g h will fetch less than it otherwise would. Put the reduced value of the whole of a b c d at £3,000. The reduction is 25 per cent. Then under the provisions of the Bill the compensation payable for each of the properties acquired under the scheme will be 25 per cent. less than would be paid if there were to be no rehousing of working classes in the scheme. Thus the reduction in compensation due to the restricted user is distributed over the whole scheme area; and the public purse pays for the acquired property according to its value for users contemplated after acquisition and not as in Bombay according to its value for the most paying user the owner could have put it to before acquisition.

NEW PROVISIONS.

These new provisions are most important; but the main spring of the amending Bill lies not in the new *power conferred* but in the new *duties imposed* on the Local Authorities. It is declared to be the duty of every Local Authority to consider the housing needs of their area and within three months from the passing of the Act to prepare and submit to the Local Government Board a scheme for supplying the shortage of working class houses. If they make default, in fulfilling this duty or in carrying out a scheme approved by the L. G. Board, that Board may at the expense of the Local Authority frame and carry out a scheme themselves or require the County Council to do so; so there is no loophole by which an apathetic local authority can escape from the obligation to take its part in the solving of the housing problem.

It is clear that there is behind all these changes in the law and all the new instructions issued to local authorities a determination that the full programme contemplated—5,00,000 new working class houses all over England shall be completed before the 6th February 1921. If practical difficulties hinder the full achievement of the end in view it will not be for want of effort to foresee and obviate them. The Local Government Board keep themselves in close touch through their newly appointed Housing Commissioners with the progress of the movement all over England and for the information of the public they publish fortnightly reports showing the progress made to date. Most of the Local Authorities had long since embarked on new housing programmes in response to the King's appeal and in anticipation of the passing of the amending Bill and of the promised state subsidies. The latest fortnightly report shows that the 1,000 schemes submitted to the Board for approval provide for an aggregate of no less than 2,55,000 houses; of these schemes 544 involving erection of some 90,000 houses have been approved and 22 of them have actually been started.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S NEW PROGRAMME.

These figures will naturally appear very startling to the people of India where the Bombay City Improvement Trust's new programme for the construction of 5,000 rooms (not cottages) for the working classes is the biggest thing in the housing line hitherto undertaken by a Local Authority, and people will no doubt speak of what Government have done to help Local Authorities and what Local Authorities have done for themselves in India as comparing very unfavourably with what is being done in England. It is to be remembered, however, that the real motive power in the English housing movement is public opinion. There are happily many able statesmen taking leading parts in the English housing movement; but they could not have done one-tenth of what has been done but for the solid backing of public opinion, which like oil in an oil engine has been not only the prime mover but the lubricant which has kept all parts of the housing machine working smoothly together without friction.

The Bombay Co-operative Housing Association have done something towards educating public opinion in favour of housing schemes; but a great deal more remains to be done. Their numerous representations to Government have at last yielded some fruit in the shape of the new Government policy for subsidising housing societies by granting them loans at 5½ per cent. interest; but had the Association had any considerable backing of public opinion behind them it would have been impossible for Government to turn down the original representation as they did on the ground that the proposal was one of merely academic interest because no society was likely to take advantage of Government loans, and least of all a Government in India can be expected to legislate far in advance of public opinion: so what the Association have now to work for harder than ever is the education of public opinion in the matter of housing till there shall be such an irresistible demand for higher standards of housing that Government and the Local Authorities can take measures similar to those adopted in England without fear of a popular outcry against the imposition of the extra taxation which will be necessary for the financing of the new housing programme. It is hoped that the information given in this paper as to how the housing problem is being tackled in England may be of some use to the Association as the basis of this new Propagandist work.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said, Mr. Orr's paper showed that public opinion in England was strong on the housing question, especially as it affected the working classes, and there was another important fact that the working classes themselves were very keen on the question.

Continuing, Sir Narayan said, the housing question had become one of tremendous interest for Bombay. The city was congested and the series of epidemics through which it had recently passed showed that if the housing problem were not solved at an early date, the health conditions of the city would be worse in the future. They must give up the idea of economic rents. Public opinion should be educated on the housing question and efforts should be made in this direction, especially in the direction of educating the working classes. On the other hand, Government must also come to the assistance of the public in this. The housing question in Bombay would never be properly and adequately solved until better transport facilities were provided. He suggested that they should wait upon H. E. the Governor to formulate their plans and to see what Government were prepared to do in the matter.

Mr. K. F. Bharucha supported the suggestion to wait in deputation upon H. E. the Governor in the matter.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Talmaki, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Orr for the trouble he had taken in sending the paper read at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to prepare a representation to H. E. the Governor, who had assured the public that he had made the housing problem his own, and to wait upon His Excellency with the representation with a view to ascertain how under present conditions Government and the public could combine to take practical steps for a solution of the housing problem in Bombay.

It was next resolved to request Rao Bahadur Talmaki, to prepare a paper dealing with the question of the housing problem.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

POLICE AND WOMEN.

MR. GRIFFITH'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday, afternoon, an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Police and Women" was given by Mr. F. C. Griffith, Acting Commissioner of Police, to the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

After an interesting survey of the organisation of the police force, Mr. Griffith said that the three chief ways in which women could be of assistance to the police, were in regard to women criminals, to infanticide, and to the "Social Evil". On various occasions in the latter he would often have been glad to avail himself of the help of a woman, to accompany, for example, a female criminal, travelling from Bombay to an up-country jail. Mr. Griffith paid a tribute to the great help afforded him on frequent occasions by the League of Mercy and other unofficial agencies for the protection of women.

The lecturer further said that the present state of affairs with regard to infanticide was a terrible blot on life in Bombay. The extent of the evil was appalling, and the police were practically powerless in the matter Many of the cases were impossible to detect, and when a conviction was obtained, the comparatively lenient punishment imposed was not an efficient deterrent. He affirmed that children were entitled to the same protection from the law as adults, but in India, no one seemed to consider this point of view, and the matter remained in the hands of the unfortunate mother and her paramour. He affirmed that much of the infanticide so prevalent in Bombay was due to the social customs of India, which forbid the remarriage of widows. He looked for the formation of a strong public opinion which alone could put a stop to this appalling loss of infant life, and hoped that social workers would devote their energies to the formation of such opinion, and to the guidance of the public conscience in this matter. If the Women's Council ever makes itself a force sufficiently strong to form and influence public opinion through the women of the various communities, he hoped that it would devote attention to this terrible blot upon our social life.

After a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. J. B. Petit, to Mr. Graffith, the meeting was brought to a close.

RELIEF FOR THE PUNJAB.

The wealthy citizens of Bombay have been up to their past tradition for cosmopolitan generosity. At the meeting addressed by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, presided over by Sir Dinshaw Petit they subscribed over Rs. 53,000 on the spot and we doubt not that within a short time the amount required by Swami Shradhandji will be fully subscribed. We tender our congratulations to the citizens for their patriotism and generosity. We are glad also to be able to say that several have sent in their names as volunteers for the work of distribution in the Punjab. The Swamiji, however, writes saying that volunteers will not now be required. The Seva Samiti, of which the Panditji is the President, is we understand supplying all the needful help in that direction.—"Young India."

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Mr. Hardayal, writing from Upsala (Sweden), appeals to Indian publishers and scholars for gifts of manuscripts and books for the restoration of the historic library of the University of Louvain (Belgium). "It is," he remarks, "the duty of every civilised man to do something to repatriate the ravages of German vandalism."—"The Bengalee."

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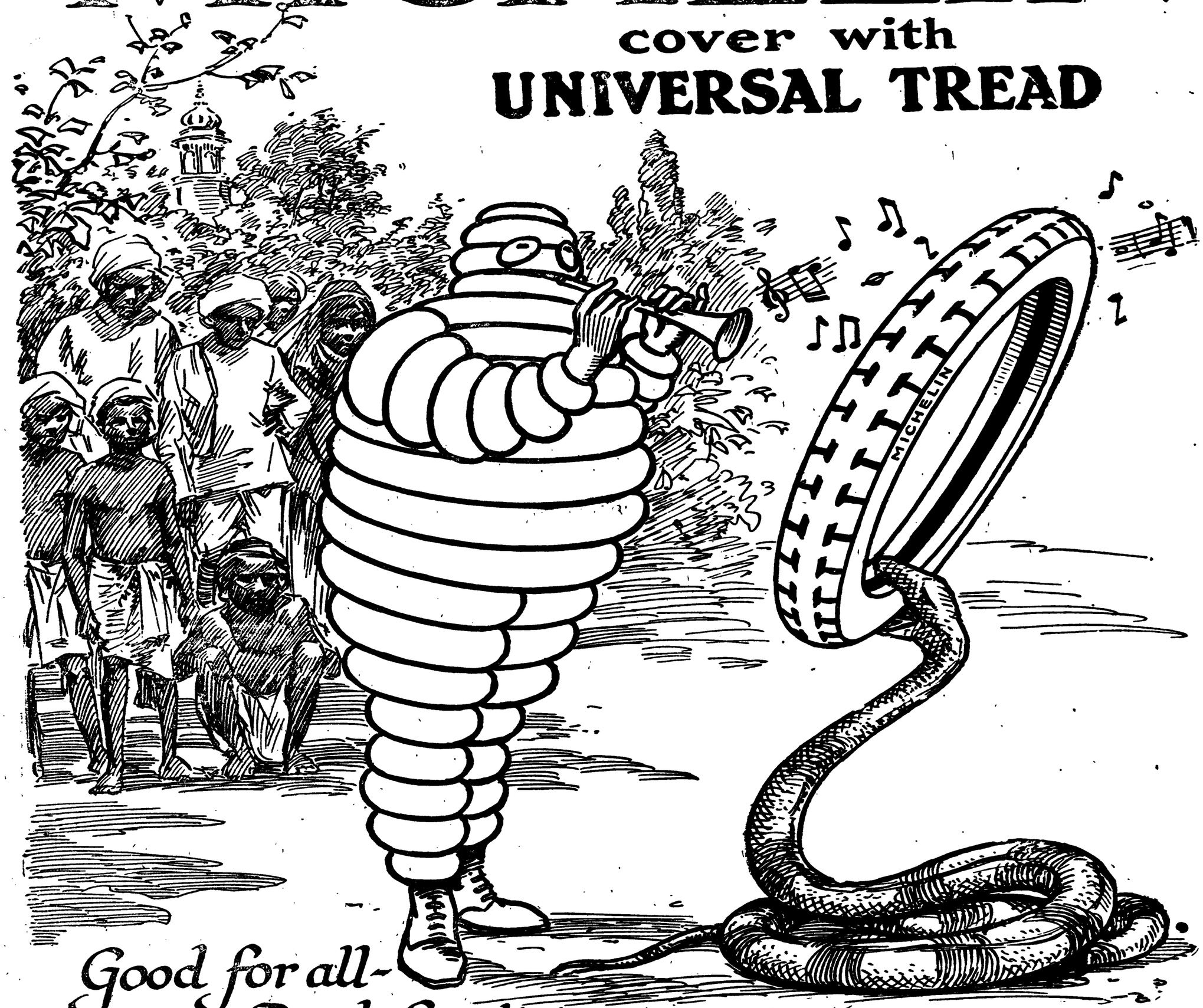

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It develops personal magnetism. And eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, and makes one look young.

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It is harmless, free from Alcohol, Codliver Oil, or other animal products. Guaranteed Purity. Rs. 3/ per bottle. Postage 5 as.

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"SHAKING CIVIL RESISTERS."

"Young India" writes:—

The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in his special contribution to "India" of the 4th July says that Sir Michael O'Dwyer "is said to have declared his intention of taking note of the Anti-Rowlatt-legislation agitation and passive resistance demonstration, before there was any disturbance of peace." We know what kind of note he took of both the cause and the effect, and we know, too, that he succeeded to an eminent degree in disturbing the peace in the Punjab. And though Sir Michael is no longer in India in body he is certainly in our midst in spirit. Witness the many Punjab cases that have been discussed in these columns. The Martial Law judges will certainly not be to blame if the spirit of Civil Resistance is not dead either in the Punjab or in India. But the O'Dwyrean spirit has travelled to far-off Burma and touched the Lieut.-Governor of that Province of British India. For the Chief Secretary to Government of Burma, the A. P. I. informs us, "has written to the two Indian promoters of the All-Burma mass meeting" that was to be held in Burma on the first of August that whilst there is no objection to the meeting discussing the Reform Scheme in Burma, "serious objection would be taken if extraneous matters are introduced either under the colour of the published resolutions, or as separate Resolutions not on the agenda. In particular," the Secretary goes on to say "the Lieut.-Governor has no intention of permitting meetings, at which the adoption of passive resistance is advocated, or at which the policy of Government in connection with the passing of the Rowlatt Act or the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Punjab, is called in question. The public of Burma in discussing the political Reforms which should be adopted in Burma are in no way concerned with the events in the Punjab." The Government of Burma have certainly taken time by the forelock. We do not know what happened on the 1st of August in Rangoon nor do we know what reply the Indian promoters of the meeting returned to the Chief Secretary. But it is clear that so long as the spirit embodied in the words of the letter from which we have quoted remains alive, the Reforms that the people of Burma might get would not be worth having.

But an echo of the spirit is heard nearer Bombay also. We now know more fully than we did before, the cause of the High Court notice served upon some of the Satyagrahi lawyers of Ahmedabad. The notice was prompted by a letter addressed by the District Judge of Ahmedabad to the Registrar of the Bombay High Court. We give the full text of the letter elsewhere. It remains to be seen what action the High Court will take when the case is argued before it on the 25th instant. But it is curious the way the District Judge has prejudged the issue. He considers the activities of the "League"—we suppose he means the Satyagraha Sabha—to be illegal. He does not hesitate to make the impudent suggestion that "there can be no doubt that the suspension is merely a device to avoid the possibility of punishment falling on the Satyagrahis in respect of acts directly or indirectly due to their teaching and influence." We use the adjective "impudent" advisedly, for the very next paragraph of this precious letter states the belief of the writer that "the above gentlemen are sincerely and conscientiously under the impression that the Rowlatt legislation is a crime. As they have that impression, I would not blame them for going to the edge of the law to oppose it." The imputation of an unworthy motive to such men would be ungentlemanly in a stranger, it is unpardonable in one who claims to have the high opinion that the learned District Judge claims, to have, of the lawyers in question. The last paragraph of the letter clearly discloses the feelings of the District Judge in the matter. He says he has "no power to deal with the two Barristers," and adds, "very likely recent events in Ahmedabad may make it unnecessary to proceed against them," meaning, we presume, that they would be charged and convicted by the Special Tribunal. They have not been charged, it is true. But that was no fault of the District Judge. He had made up his mind that they had committed a criminal breach of the law of the land.

Thus we see that the attempts are being made with more or less vigour to suppress Civil Resisters. Those who are making the attempt are beating against the wind. The spirit of Civil Resistance thrives under suffering. Here and there a Civil Resister so called may succumb and under the pressure of suffering deny his doctrine. But when once kindled it is impossible to kill the spirit of Civil Resistance. The only pity of it is that these traducers of Civil Resistance and Civil Resisters are consciously or unconsciously becoming the instruments for propagating Bolshevism as it is interpreted to us in India i.e., the spirit of lawlessness accompanied with violence. Bolshevism is nothing but an extension of the present method of forcibly imposing one's doctrine or will upon others. The Government of Burma, the Government of the Punjab, the District Judge of Ahmedabad are all in their own way endeavouring forcibly to impose their will upon others—in this case Civil Resisters. But they forget that the essence of Civil Resistance is to resist the will of the wrong-doer by patient endurance of the penalty of resistance. Civil Resistance is therefore a most powerful antidote against Bolshevism and those who are trying to crush the spirit of Civil Resistance are but fanning the fire of Bolshevism.

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Radical and Sure Cure

by which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

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Table No. 5. (5)

"EVEN A NAPOLEON."

BOMBASTIC BUT UNAVAILING DEFENCE SPEECH.

A curious oratorical defence, says the "Daily News" was made at Sunderland Quarter Sessions by Claudius James Alexander Pettigrew, 67, dentist, who with his 18 year old son, James Alexander Pettigrew, was charged with stealing luggage from the North Eastern Railway.

"Not having seen him," said the father, "for twelve years I was ignorant of his wonderful qualities and personality. I believe his unlawful escapades are a spontaneous psychological phenomenon, caused by reading cheap spurious literature, such as Deadwood Dick, Sexton Blake, and penny dreadfuls. He did it in a spirit of bravado, and felt himself a hero I will say in his favour: he is daring, and endowed with great physical and moral character. Under other environment and conditions he might have been a Cromwell, a Clive, a Drake, or even a Napoleon

"I trust you will understand the evolution of humanity, and distinguish between heredity and criminality, and that incidentally caused by the dry rot of society. With his powers of imitation and perception he has a bright career before him if he gets a chance."

The father was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and the son was sent to a Borstal institution for two years.

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Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured, the following are taken at random:—

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State.) writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became almost imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Junagadh, 17th December, 1918.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chmical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1906 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
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THE CASE OF DEWAN MANGAL SEN.

A WIFE'S PRAYER.

Mrs. Lajwanti Mangal Sen of Gujranawala, wife of Dewan Mangal Sen, who was sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property by the Martial Law Commission, sends us the following for publication :—

My husband Dewan Mangal Sen is well-known as one of the most peace-loving citizens of Gujranawala (Punjab). No one who ever came across him could fail to be impressed by his good manners, his jovial and genial nature, his respectful tone and demeanour and his perfect politeness. He has all along helped everyone, who approached him with whatever desires in view. He has neither spared money nor his other resources for the good of his countrymen. He has actually spent over 1½ lakhs during the last eight years in promoting educational and religious charities and has laid the foundation-stones of almost half-a-dozen Sanatan Dharm High Schools in this province. He has maintained and married orphan children and contributed large sums to public institutions without any religious distinction and has always taken keen interest in the welfare of the student community. In the year 1911, he founded a free public library for the benefit of the Gujaranawala people, which he is solely maintaining at a very great monthly expense. In the year (March) 1912, he started the King George Hindu High School at Gujaranawala, to commemorate His Majesty's auspicious visit to India. This institution is also being solely maintained by him and has cost him over Rs. 63,000, upto 31st March 1919. In addition to this, he contributed the following sums either to promulgate the propaganda of loyalty or to help various war funds and charities :—

(1) Payment of prizes to the best writers, printing and publication of 2,500 copies of "Prize Essays on Loyalty", on very superior paper at the "Times of India" Press, Bombay, and their free distribution, Rs. 1,750; (2) Lady Hardinge's Charitable Fund as "Sarvarna", when a dastardly attempt was made on the person of H. E. Lord Hardinge, in 1912, Rs. 1,000; Lady Hardinge's appeal for the Nursing Association, Rs. 300; Lord Hardinge's Children's fete, Rs. 250; Imperial War Relief Fund, Rs. 1,210; Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 1,000; Red Cross Fund, Rs. 475; Y. M. C. A. Emergency Fund, Rs. 500; Col. Hendley Red Cross Fund, Rs. 450; In starting and maintaining Dresser's class at the Gujaranawala dispensary, Rs. 1,750; Portrait, Memorial, Durbar, Our Day, and various other funds, Rs. 325; Lady Aitchison Hospital Committee, Rs. 525; Scholarship to Ishar Das Recruit, Rs. 275; War Loan, through Phoenix Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Rs. 10,000.

In addition to this, the staff and students of the King George Hindu High School, contributed under his influence, about Rs. 4,000, to some of these funds. All these loyal services of my husband were highly appreciated by His Honour Sir M. O'Dwyer, Mr. Hamilton, I. C. S., and Diwan Tekchand, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioners in public meetings and Durbars, while they have earned for him the reputation of being a philanthropist among his own people. Further he holds over 500 credentials from eminent people, both in England and India, (besides press reviews), complimenting him on his loyal activities. He also rendered conspicuous loyal services in supplying recruits for the Indian Defence Force, the Punjab University Signal Company and clerks for Field Service. His son-in-law is still in Mesopotamia with the 6th Dn. Labour Corp and a number of his near relatives are serving with various regiments. He went from place to place, delivering lectures on recruitment.

This is the gentleman—a guiltyman—with such a brilliant record of loyal services and one who started a High School to *perpetuate the memory of His Majesty's visit to India*, who has been sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property for *waging war against the King* by the *Martial Law Commissioners*. Is this the reward, which a loyal Indian is to expect at the hands of the Government simply because he has ventured to oppose a single measure, the Rowlatt Bill, which they are anxious to pass, but which he honestly believes to be injurious to the country's best interests?

For, Diwan Mangal Sen *had never taken any part in politics all his life* and this was the *first occasion* that he had delivered a speech in opposition to an official measure, namely, the "Rowlatt Act."

I will conclude with a word about myself, I am only 25 years' old and have got 3 children, aged 9, 7 and 1 years of age, and am made penniless, homeless, and devoid are made penniless, homeless and devoid of all bare comforts by this act of an *over zealous* (Military) *official*. I believe, as a devoted Indian woman and a loyal subject of the King-Emperor, herself that though my husband has been found to be guilty by the *Martial Law Commissioners*, he is perfectly innocent and that there is a higher tribunal—the tribunal of British public opinion—which will see to it, that innocent people are not made to suffer indefinitely and so mercilessly and are suitably redressed.

I can only hope that the prayer of myself or my weeping children will not go unheard and that full justice will be done to my good husband.

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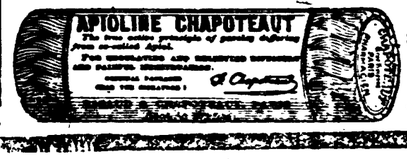

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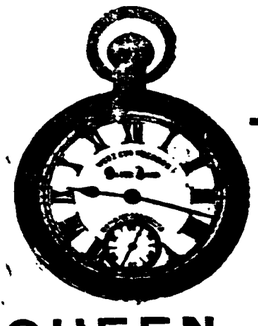

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Eighth Sunday after Trinity, 10th Aug. 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F Hymns—320, 307, 312, 460; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Anthem Woodward in A. Hymns—18, 297, 274. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Rev. D. A Yardi, B. A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Service—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon, Collection for C. M. S. up-country Mission. Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujerathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Buchanist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. Masses; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Masses; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—8-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—6 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

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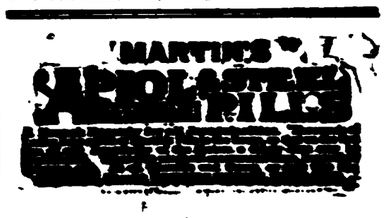

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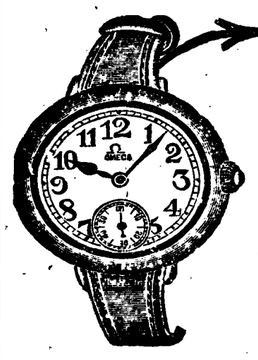

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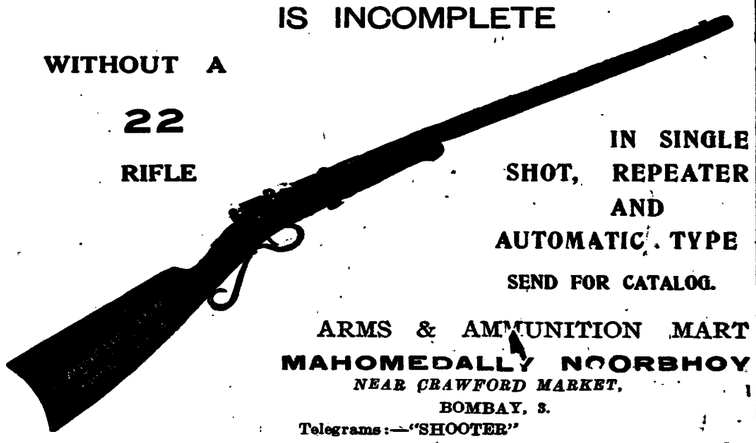

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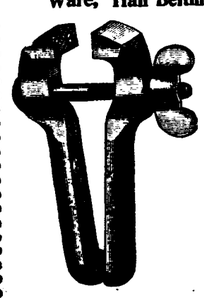

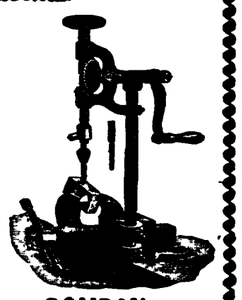

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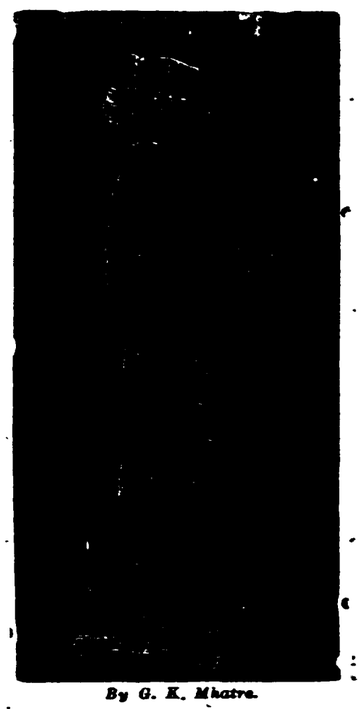

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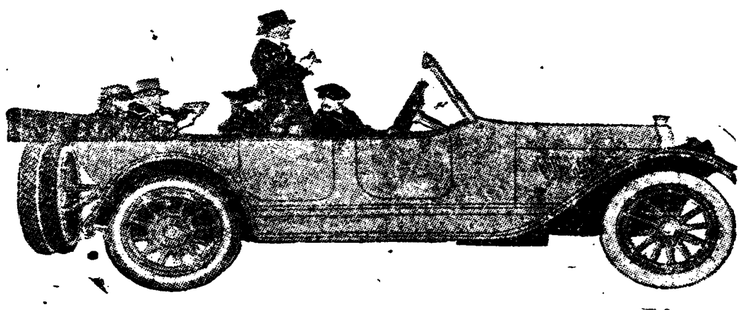

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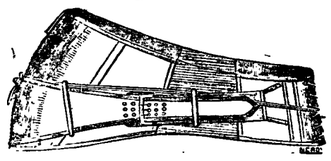

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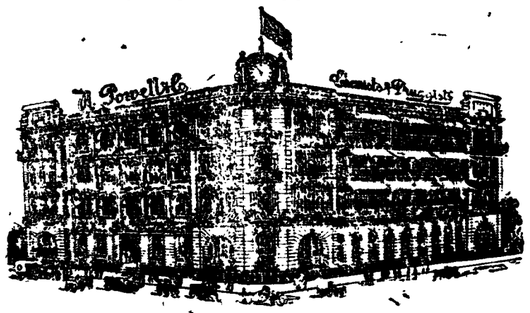

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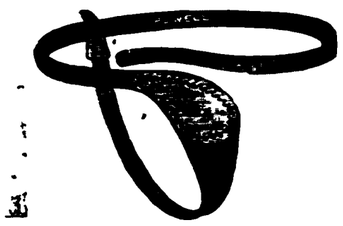

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